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Part One
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TOM RONAN FOR M'KINLEY

The Bowery Mohammedan Talks About Presidential Possibilities.

HARRISON AN ARISTOCRAT, HE SAYS

Morton Is Too Old and Reed Uses Big Words—Tammany Men's Truck Trick and Its Influence.

There is in the city now one member of a quintet of Republicans of national fame; three others have been in town in the last few days, and one is expected to arrive soon. Each member of this quintet has announced, or is expected to announce, that he is not a candidate for the next Presidential nomination of his party.

Ex-President Harrison is here, protesting that such is the case simply because he has private business to attend to. He also declares he will not talk politics during his stay.

Thomas B. Reed has suddenly become so retiring in disposition that he is invisible. He may come to town again to-day. S. B. Elkins left the city for West Virginia on Monday night. Gov. Morton staid at the Hotel Renaissance until yesterday, and Gov. McKinley, the last member of the quintet, may get here at any time.

In spite of the profound reticence of Messrs. Harrison, Reed, McKinley, and Morton, each of them is credited with having Presidential aspirations. It seems a little curious that Mr. Harrison, Mr. Reed, and Mr. McKinley should be so often in New-York City at the same time, as this is the second or third occasion on which the arrival of any one of these three men has been speedily followed by visits from the other two. Of course, there is nothing remarkable in the presence of Gov. Morton in the city, because his business and political interests bring him here as often as he can be spared from Albany.

Chauncey M. Depew, a few days ago, expressed his preference for Gov. Morton as his choice for the forthcoming Republican Presidential nomination. Last Fall, when Mr. Depew was working hand and glove with Thomas Ronan, the "Bowery Depew," to elect the Republican ticket, many courtesies were exchanged by these statesmen. Mr. Ronan proved himself such a powerful factor in east side politics that he was invited, with others, to dine at the Union League as Mr. Depew's guest.

After such attentions it is no wonder that Mr. Ronan thought himself entitled to a Commissionership at least after his side had won the fight. Events have shown that he was the victim of misplaced confidence, and he is now reduced to selling tea in the garb of a Mohammedan. Yet his cheerfulness is unimpaired, and his faith in Republicanism is undiminished. He, like the greater Depew, has his favorite candidate for the next nomination, and gave his views of the relative merits and defects of four Presidential possibilities with force and freedom.

When the first glimpse of Mr. Ronan was caught by a reporter for The New-York Times, he looked as much of a Mohammedan as if he had been born in Mecca. He was clad in a gorgeous suit of scarlet surmounted by an enormous white turban. He is a little below the medium height, his figure inclines to be rotund, his eye is blue, clear, and shrewd, his nose just escapes promposity, his voice is pleasant, and his utterance rapid. He is endowed with a serviceable and picturesque vocabulary, and has the instinct of an orator in feeling the effect of his words upon his audience.

"When it comes to nominating," said Mr. Ronan, "I'm for McKinley every time. He's on the dead level, just like one of ourselves. He's a poor man, and I'm a poor man, and I know that McKinley will do nothing that will hurt either of us if he can help it.

"That's not saying," continued the Bowery statesman, waving his forefinger impressively, "that I wouldn't rather see Depew President than any of them. Chauncey has got the brains and the tongue to make himself at home anywhere. But he stands no show. He talks straight enough now, but when the delegates start for the Republican National Convention, Platt will boss the job and Depew will take his orders just like the rest of them."

"Which of the four men do you think stands the best chance of the nomination?" asked the reporter, seeing that Mr. Ronan had fallen into a profound fit of reflection, probably due to the contemplation of the vast stretch which lay between promise and performance in Mr. Depew's case.

"I can't tell, and you can't tell, and I don't believe that Platt himself could tell," was the reply.

"I don't think that Platt knows as yet what he is going to do," continued Mr. Ronan. "He does not want to back a loser—that's certain. If Strong hadn't been elected Mayor, Platt might have supported McKinley, but that's not likely now.

"Strong means well enough when he tries to form a McKinley party, but he doesn't know the right way to go about it. If he had cleared out all the Tammany men at the start, he would be better off to-day.

"Why, there has been a law against letting trucks stand in the streets for the last eight years, and no one ever tried to put it in force until Waring became Street-Cleaning Commissioner. Then some of the Tammany employes told Waring that there was such a law, and he went ahead to clear the trucks off the streets.

"The consequence is that all the truckmen in the city will vote against any delegates to the Republican National Convention who have the Mayor's support. Now, I believe that if a Republican mass vote could be got out in this city to vote for delegates, McKinley would win over Reed, Morton, or any of them. As it is, McKinley may get three or four delegates pledged to him in the up-town districts and the rest will follow Platt, if for nothing else than because he is against Strong."

By this time Mr. Ronan's turban had got off the perpendicular, owing to the violence of his exertions in making it perfectly clear that he was for McKinley and against Strong. He took off his headgear in order to put it on sraight, and the reporter asked him, by way of an interlude, if he folded the thing himself. Mr. Ronan said he did not, and that he was not enough of a Mussulman to put the thing together again if he once took it asunder. The subject of politics was then resumed.

"I have no fault to find with Morton," he said, "except that he is too old. Why should we retire Judges at sixty-five and make men Presidents, when they are over seventy. I have talked to Gov. Morton several times, and I always found him very civil and plain-spoken. He was very nice to me, anyway.

"But we want progress in this country, and to have progress you must have young men. Gov. Morton was a smart man for the time that he made his money, but I don't think he could make as big a fortune now, because the competition is so much harder. We ought to have a hustler for President, who would take jaw from nobody, and who would give us protection enough to build a Chinese wall around the country."

"President Harrison was a good enough protectionist," suggested the reporter.

"Harrison is an aristocrat," was Mr. Ronan's reply, with unexpected bitterness. "I lived in Indiana in his part of the State for nine years, and I know all about him. He is the only aristocrat in the entire West. He believes the Presidency came to him by a sort of Divine right, because his grandfather held the office. He is the chilliest man I ever saw. He was cold when you brought a case to his law firm, and he was just as cold when you paid him his fees.

"Still, Harrison has lots of brains. He was always a good lawyer, and never got carried away by his feelings—if he has any. Why anybody should want him for President, I don't see. The only reason the Indiana men supported him in 1888 was because they thought he would give them all the offices he could if he got in. I tell you, he did some tall hustling when he was United States Senator."

Speaking of ex-President Harrison made Mr. Ronan so frigid that he drank a cup of his own tea in a single draught before he felt himself warm enough to resume the conversation.

"If Reed and McKinley went to a Bowery mass meeting, which would get the best reception?" the reporter inquired.

"McKinley would. Tom Reed is a very smart man, but he cuts it too fine. He always uses big words, which the people don't understand, and they sometimes think that he is trying to make a fool of them. If Reed came from the West instead of that little out-of-the-way corner of Maine, he would have a fine chance for the nomination.

"Reed doesn't know how to make himself at home like McKinley or Depew. His training for making himself popular has been very bad. If he had grown up in Ohio and learned to slap men on the back, nothing could keep him out of being the next President."

"Why the next President?" asked the reporter.

"Because the Republicans are going to have a walkover," said Mr. Ronan. "The Democrats have had the hard times and all the discontent."

The reporter then left, feeling that "the Depew of the Bowery had fairly earned his title.

THE HARRISON PICTURE STOPPED.

Artist Johnson a Juror—The ex-President's Callers Yesterday.

Ex-President Harrison attended the performance at the Garrick Theatre last night as the guest of Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant and Mrs. Grant. Other members of the party were Mrs. Scott Dimock, the ex-President's niece; Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.

The ex-President spent the day quietly. Because Artist Eastman Johnson, who is painting his portrait, has been summoned to serve as a juror, he could not have another sitting yesterday. Gen. Harrison says he hopes Mr. Johnson will be excused from jury duty, so that the work on the portrait can be finished. It is said that three more sittings will be all that will be required.

Cornelius N. Bliss and Gen. C. H. T. Collis were among the ex-President's callers yesterday. Gen. Quesada, the Cuban patriot, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, called on the ex-President yesterday forenoon with an interpreter, and there was an interchange of compliments.

Gen. Harrison went down town and attended to some private business in the afternoon. Ex-Senator Platt did not see him yesterday. As to the talk which he had with Mr. Platt Monday, the ex-President said yesterday:

"It was just a friendly chat. It had no significance whatever."

Friends of both men say that they have been growing friendly for the last year.

Gov. Morton went back to Albany yesterday. His visit here was caused by the illness of one of his daughters at the Hotel Renaissance. She is much better. Gov. Morton did not concern himself about Presidential possibilities while in this city.

Some of the politicians expected Gov. McKinley of Ohio to arrive last night, so that he might speak before the Silk Manufacturers' Association to-night. His brother, Abner McKinley, however, said that he would not arrive before May 29. He will speak at the exercises at the Grant Monument Decoration Day.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is still at the Waldorf. He has not yet called on the ex-President. There is a report that Senator Quay will be here in a day or two.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine was in Washington yesterday, but he may come to this city to-day.

A reminiscence of the last Republican national campaign in the shape of Thomas C. Carter of Montana, who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and who is now a United States Senator from Montana, arrived in town yesterday. He did not call on the ex-President. He may do so to-day. He has views on the silver question that do not jibe with those of some other Republicans. He brings silver views out of the West with him that annoy the Eastern Republicans. He says that there is not much left of the Democratic Party in the Western States. This statement of Mr. Carter is worthy of being classed with some of the remarkable statements he made for two or three days after the last Presidential election. When he was asked yesterday what he thought of Republican prospects in 1896 west of the Mississippi, he said:

"That depends entirely on how we meet the silver question. The Western demand must be met in our national platform. There are fifty-nine electoral votes that hang in the balance, in my opinion, on the silver question, and they are determined to go to no candidate not willing to pledge himself to sign such silver legislation as will be sent him by Congress. I would not be surprised to see the House elect the next President, if the silver men put a third candidate in the field. Personally, I stand with my State for free silver. I believe that silver legislation will be passed by both houses next Winter, and that Cleveland will have to face the issue."

"How does the West feel as to candidates?"

"There is no pronounced sentiment," replied Senator Carter. "Allison is the only man living west of the Mississippi who is mentioned; but I am not advised as to the extent of his following. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin has many friends. We are not concerned so much with the personality of the candidate, however, as with his views on the one matter close to us—silver. We shall insist on a man and a declaration that will meet that sentiment."

Jumped from the Eads Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—At 10 o'clock, this morning Paul Jones Tustin, aged twenty-two, leaped from the centre span of the Eads Bridge into the Mississippi River, a distance of 118 feet. When he had descended about forty feet, he turned a complete backward somersault. He struck the water feet first, and sank a distance of about fifteen feet. He was apparently uninjured by the jump.

Will Not Return to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Stephen Bonsal of Baltimore, Md., First Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, will not return to his post, and a successor will probably be appointed soon. Mr. Bonsal is home on leave of absence, and is seeking a transfer to some other post. Mr. Bonsal was appointed October, 1893. The salary of the position is $1,800.

Preparing for Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Henry T. Thurber, the President's private secretary, left Washington this morning for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to make arrangements for the visit of the Presidential party and his own family there for the Summer months.

USED MACHINES TO VOTE

Mount Vernon's City Election Carried Out Successfully.

TEN MYERS BALLOT REGISTERS USED

Supervisor, Assessor, and Five Aldermen Chosen—First Election Held by the New Method Near New-York City.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 21.—The annual city election took place here to-day. A Supervisor, Assessor, and one Alderman in each of the five wards were elected.

Additional interest was added to this election by reason of the use of the Myers ballot machine. This is the first time that this machine has been used in Westchester County, or near New-York City. There was great curiosity to see the thing and learn how it worked. There were ten of the machines used to-day in the five wards. The city owns seven of them, which it purchased for $450 each. The company loaned the city the three additional machines.

The total registration for this election was 2,835, but the rain kept a good many away, and there was the usual number of stay at-homes to keep the vote down. The polls opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the voting went on until 9 in the evening. The rate at which the voting was done in the forenoon at one election district was 150 an hour, and by actual count fifteen persons voted in seven minutes. They were allowed one minute to vote if they wished to consume so much time, but as there were only three persons to be voted for in any district—that is, for Supervisor, Assessor, and one Alderman—it did not take long to press the three knobs opposite the names the voter wished to support.

The machine is a sheet-steel cabinet, five feet square and seven feet high. It is lighted inside by a lamp or gas. The voter on entering the election place qualifies by giving his name and residence, and this is recorded and checked by the Inspectors or clerks. He is then admitted inside the railing, and the Inspector at the door of the machine admits him alone inside as soon as the last voter has passed out. A clock in front of the Inspector then starts up to record the time he is inside, and stops when he comes out. The voter then sees before him perpendicular lines of party candidates. The Democratic list was marked by yellow, the Republican by red, and the Prohibition by blue. If he can read, he has no difficulty in selecting the candidates' names. If he cannot read, he has only to select the color of the list and push in the knobs opposite the names.

After he has done his voting he goes out by a different door from that by which he entered, and as he passes out the machine is automatically set for the next voter. When the last man has voted the machine has the result on each candidate footed up, so that it is only necessary to wait for the returns from the other districts to know how the election has gone.

The results of the election were as follows:

Supervisor—George H. Brown, (Rep.,) 1,413; Dennis Beach, (Dem.,) 1,205.

Assessor—Charles H. Weiss, (Rep.,) 1,561; Ferdinand Decker, (Dem.,) 1,066.

Aldermen—First Ward—Walter C. Reid, (Rep.,) 256; William A. Roedel, (Dem.,) 205.

Second Ward—Herbert E. Walters, (Rep.,) 291; James H. Belding, (Dem.,) 239.

Third Ward—William G. Conklin, (Rep.,) 289; John M. Gorham, (Dem.,) 118.

Fourth Ward—Henry Qualman, (Rep.,) 415; George C. Weiss, (Dem.,) 483.

Fifth Ward—Thomas A. Fletcher, (Rep.,) 159; Edward S. Newell, (Dem.,) 113.

MR. LAWSON OUT OF POLITICS

Enough to Disgrace a Man, He Declares, to be Connected With Such a Legislature as the Last.

Assemblyman Judson Lawson, Republican, of the Twenty-third Assembly District is disgusted with politics. He said yesterday:

"I am out of politics for good. I shall not be a candidate for re-election. I have wasted two Winters in Albany, and I cannot afford to waste another. I don't know what the city is going to do for Assemblymen.

"A business man cannot afford to neglect his business, and if a poor man is sent to Albany, he is exposed to so much temptation, it is a big risk for him. I am done; nothing could induce me to accept another nomination.

"It is enough to disgrace a man to be associated with such a Legislature as the last one. The Assembly did its duty nobly. If the Senate had done as well, there might have been some good legislation."

Mr. Lawson had been quoted as saying at a meeting in the Twenty-third District on Monday night that he was told that his support of a certain measure would be worth $75,000 to him. Mr. Lawson said yesterday that he had not been correctly quoted.

"What I said," he declared, "was that a man told me after the Legislature had adjourned that $75,000 had been sent to Albany to get certain bills out of the Excise Committee. If he had told me that before adjournment, I should have exposed the matter on the floor of the Assembly."

Mr. Lawson would not give the name of the man who told him. He would not say what bills the money was to affect, but when asked if they were local bills he said that they were not, but that they were excise bills for all parts of the State. Beyond that he would not go.

Died While Learning to Ride a Wheel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—Capt. William Mitchell, a retired officer of the United States Army, died suddenly to-day, while being instructed in bicycle riding. His death occurred at the Casino Bicycle Academy, where he was taking his second lesson.

He had been in the academy but a short time when he suffered a hemorrhage, to which he succumbed in a few moments.

Col. Charles N. Swift of the United Service Club, in New-York, will arrive here to-morrow morning and take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Capt. Mitchell was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago. He enlisted as a private in the Second United States Infantry in 1855, was promoted from time to time, and in 1883 reached a Captaincy in the Third United States Infantry. Capt. Mitchell retired from active service in 1886.

James B. Gentry's Case Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The case of James B. Gentry, the actor who shot and killed his fiance, Margaret W. Drysdale, (Madge Yorke,) the actress, in this city, Feb. 17, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Attorney George Munce, for the defense, asked a continuance on the ground that he had not had sufficient time to prepare the defense. District Attorney Graham assented, providing the case should be tried next month. After some discussion Judge Thayer granted a postponement until the June term of court.

A Washington Bank Closed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Merchants' National Bank of Seattle, Washington, capital $200,000, closed to-day. Examiner Carson has been ordered to take charge. The bank was a Government depository, and at the last report had on this account $50,000.

THE SOUND-MONEY CONVENTION

Memphis Making Preparations to Receive the Delegates To-morrow—Some of the Delegates Expected.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—At its meeting to-day, the Executive Committee having charge of the arrangements for the Sound-Money Convention decided upon three names from which to select a permanent Chairman, but it was decided to refrain from making public the identity of those under consideration until one or the other had signified his acceptance. It was given out, however, that two of the three were Congressmen, and that none of the trio was a Tennessee man. G. C. Matthews of Memphis was chosen as permanent Secretary of the convention.

Secretary Carlisle will arrive early Thursday morning, but will remain in his car until 8 o'clock, when a committee will welcome him to the city and escort him to his hotel. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock, and immediately following the permanent organization the Secretary of the Treasury will be introduced. After his address the convention will take a recess until 8 P. M., when the report of the Committee on Resolutions will be submitted. Unless this document gives rise to a prolonged debate, a second day's session will not be necessary.

At a meeting this afternoon of the Central Bimetallic League the following call was issued:

All committees favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are invited to send delegates to the Bimetallic Convention to be held at Memphis on June 12 and 13. A large number of speakers of national reputation will address the convention.

While the committee was in session a dispatch was received from San Francisco to the effect that the Bimetallic Union formed at the recent Salt Lake convention, had designated as delegates to the Memphis Silver Conference ex-Gov. Bradford Prince of New-Mexico, Alva Adams of Colorado, F. G. Sargeant of Montana, C. M. Donaldson of Oregon, and Henry W. Langenour of California.

It was announced that the following had either absolutely or conditionally accepted invitations to address the convention: United States Senators Daniels of Virginia, Turpie of Indiana, Reagan of Texas, George and McLaurin of Mississippi, Blackburn of Kentucky, and Harris of Tennessee; ex-Senator Walthall of Mississippi; Representatives Allen and Bryan, and W. H. Harvey of Chicago.

The members of the State Bankers' Association will assemble to-morrow in annual convention in the Federal courtroom, and the monetary issues of the day are to come in for a large share of consideration. Most of the delegates are also accredited to the Sound Money Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 21.—In accordance with a request of a number of advocates of sound currency, Mayor Slade to-day appointed twelve representative business men as delegates to the convention at Memphis.

DOCTOR GAVE THE WRONG NAME

That Is the Only Mystery About William A. Fowler's Death—There Were Domestic Difficulties.

There is no mystery about the death of William A. Fowler beyond the contradictory and evasive statements made to newspaper reporters by Dr. Thomas Courtney, who attended him in his last illness. Dr. Courtney gave the true name of Mr. Fowler in the death certificate filed with the Health Board, but for reasons of his own he subsequently represented that he had never attended Mr. Fowler and did not know such a man.

For a year Mr. Fowler had been living at 206 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street under the assumed name of William F. Campbell. He had a brokerage office in Broad Street, where he passed under his right name. He was supposed by his neighbors to be a married man, and the couple were received in local society. Mr. Fowler had been separated from his wife, the daughter of William Aymar of Brooklyn, for about two years. She lives at Yonkers, and is highly esteemed by all who know her.

The body of Mr. Fowler has been interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn. Mr. Fowler was long one of the best known and most popular men in Brooklyn. He was generous to a fault and gave his money liberally. He largely helped to remove the old debt on St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was never known to turn away the needy. He was bright and made money easily. He made his first fortune in speculation in beans, then made another in oil, and then lost a big pile.

Two years ago he was said "in the Street" to be making another fortune. He was very sociable. There are many who greatly regret his death, most especially under the unfortunate circumstances by which it was surrounded. He leaves several brothers and sisters.

REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Parade and Drill of Many Troops at Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 21.—Houston is filling up with people who have come to attend the fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Among the organizations that have arrived are the Florida delegation, Augusta (Ga.) Veterans, the South Carolina delegation, Camp Pordes, Birmingham, Ala.; R. E. Lee Camp, Richmond, Va., escorting Miss Winnie Davis; Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief, and the Atlanta delegation. Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Joe Wheeler are here. This was Houston Day, and military exercises, including competitive drills, were on the programme.

The following companies were in the parade: Corpus Christi Light Guards, Robert's Rifles, Governor's Guards, Coke Rifles, Brenham Light Guards, Houston Light Guard, Brenham Field Artillery, Battery C, Lasker Guards, Mabry Rifles, Lipscomb Rifles, Lamar Guards, Marble Falls Guards, Brownwood Rifles, Houston Light Artillery, Rutherford Rangers, Milano Rifles, M. B. Lloyd Rifles.

The battery of flying artillery, United States Army, with its mounted band, was one of the most attractive features of the parade. Major Gen. A. S. Roberts, commanding the Texas Volunteer Guards, was in command, and the companies received hearty rounds of cheers as they passed along Main Street, which was lined with veterans and their friends.

At midnight 7,000 badges had been given out at headquarters. These badges are given only to bona fide veterans duly registered. It is estimated that 20,000 visitors are in Houston. There is a strong movement on foot to concentrate the five Texas divisions into one, similar to the other Southern States, and it is probable that Major Gen. Ross of Bryan will be made Commander of the entire division.

Peace Conference of the Elks.

BUFFALO, May 21.—The Elks in attendance at the Peace Conference in Liedertafel Hall brought their fight to a finish today as far as this conference is concerned. Grand Exalted Ruler Friday, who was elected at Jamestown a year ago, attended with his following. Grand Exalted Ruler E. P. Hay, elected at Atlantic City, N. J., did not attend, although it was stated that about thirty lodges of that faction have been won over to the other side.

Officers have been elected to constitute a new grand lodge, which will be recognized by the delegates present at Buffalo claiming to represent a majority next year of the 200 lodges in the country.

A New Mill for Georgia.

ATLANTA, May 21.—Application was filed to-day in the State Court for a charter for the Whittier Mills. The capital stock is $250,000, of which $70,000 has been paid in. Atlanta and Lowell, Mass., furnish the capital.

Mr. Eckels to Talk to Editors.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Controller Eckels has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the meeting of the New-York Democratic editors, to be held in New-York City on Thursday.

DEATH OF MARTI IN CUBA

Maximo Gomez Seriously Wounded, Insurgent Prisoners Say.

BUT THE CHIEF CAME NOT AT ALL

Another Person Passed for Gomez, in Order to Encourage Agitators in America.

CONSTANT ACTIVITY OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS

Chiefs of the Reformist and Autonomist Parties Confer with the Captain General—Personal Notes.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

HAVANA, May 21.—Reports of José Marti's death are officially confirmed.

Insurgent prisoners say that Maximo Gomez has been seriously wounded.

The persistent impression is that Maximo Gomez did not come to Cuba at all, but that some other person was introduced in his name by Marti, in order to encourage the agitators in America.

Martinez Campos has returned to Cienfuegos and gone to Manzanillo.

He is indefatigable. He met the Conte de la Mortera, chief of the Reformist Party, and Galvez, Montoro, Giberga, and Cuetto, chiefs of the Autonomist Party, and conferred with them at length.

Then he stood from 8 to 11 in the parlors of the palace, receiving committeemen and enthusiastic callers. He replied frankly, without a moment of hesitation, to a thousand different questions.

He was asked why he permitted private advices to forestall his official reports, and replied:

"Because I do not wish to have to rectify ever any information that is worth giving. My soldiers must win battles effectively, not in vain words."

He was asked if the Jovito battle was really remarkable, and replied:

"It was a brilliant victory for our troops. They fought at odds of one against five, after they had lost their chief, for ten hours, and then they counted the death list, took care of the wounded, and picked up arms and cartridges on the battlefield."

Despite the ferocity of the bands led by Cartagena, Matagas, Miro, and others, clemency is the watchword of Spain's troops.

Separatists and Constitutionalists will be opposed to Reformists and Autonomists in the forthcoming municipal elections. There is no doubt anywhere here that the Autonomists will have a large majority.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF REBELS.

All Correspondence of the Civil Head of Insurrection Captured.

HAVANA, May 21.—Gen. Salcedo telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that a fight occurred yesterday with a party of 700 insurgents between Dos Rios y Bijas and Renanganaguas on the right bank of the River Contramaestro.

The insurgents were under command of Marti, Gomez, Masso, and Borrero, and the Spanish troops were led by Col. Sandoval.

The fighting was severe and lasted an hour and a half. The enemy was put to flight, and José Marti, who styles himself President of the Republic, was killed. His body was captured and identified.

The loss on the insurgent side was fourteen known as killed and many wounded. All the correspondence of Marti was captured. Eleven horses, with equipment, were also captured.

On the Spanish side five were killed and seven wounded. Prisoners say that Gomez was killed or wounded, but that has not been corroborated. Martinez Campos left yesterday for the east.

RIDICULE FOR REBELS.

Spaniards in New-York Say the Cuban Revolution Exists Only on Paper.

Pro-Spanish opinion on the revolution in Cuba was excited yesterday over the hopeful talk of Gen. Ricardo de Quesada, who is planning to aid the revolutionists by men, money, and arms, and his own leadership.

At the Spanish Consulate, in Stone Street, Gen. de Quesada's plans and predictions were mercilessly ridiculed. "Spain will win this time," said Vice Consul Felipe de Castro. "In the other war, that of 1868, home and island matters were more serious to the nation. There were the uprising in Cuba and the revolutions at home, under Prim and Serrano, and at Carthagena. We were crippled. Unlike the present insurrection, which is confined to the east, the last revolution extended from east to west. But the Spaniards put down the uprising.

"Now, who are with the Cuban revolutionists except disgruntled blacks looking for food and plunder, idlers, crack-brained adventurers, and knots of guerrilla bands that have existed since the late war? The reformists are not. They desire changes more or less radical, which would have come but for the outbreak. The west is not with the east. The Conservatives will not budge. And the Autonomists? Why, they have firmly declared against the insurrection.

"It is not too much to say that the war is being fought in words and on paper in Tampa and at other places in Florida, at New-Orleans, and in New-York. There is a display of great activity, and why? Because the insurrectionists have a golden stream running into their coffers. Donations and financial aid come in from various scattered sources, but there is a steady flow of revenue from the cigar and cigarette makers of Louisiana, Florida, and elsewhere from their decision to devote one day's wages every week to 'the cause.'

"In the end this money amounts to quite a sum, and something must be done to affirm the existence of an insurrection and an insurrectionary party. What better scheme to dupe the contributors than ceaseless talk of activity, of plans of victories, of the inability of Spain to cope with the rebellion?

"There is a conflict between Spanish troops under Gen. Campos and guerrillas in East Cuba at present. Spaniards hope that the rebels may be induced to coalesce and to meet the soldiers in the field in a military encounter. The result is not difficult of prediction. It will be the same as that of the other day, when an inferior force of regulars whipped a superior force of rebels.

"In my idea, the talk of Gen. de Quesada and others is simply to frighten the Conservatives into withdrawing reform measures for Cuba. They are simply doing something for the money that is pouring in. This talk of landing men and arms is all balderdash. Spain has a good cruising fleet off Cuba, and it will be very difficult for an expedition to run the gantlet. Even this accomplished, the expedition would have passed the least of its perils. It is my conviction that, with his military zone established, Gen. Campos will soon clear the east side of the island.

"The 'green' troops will, of course, have the yellow fever. They will need it to become acclimated, so that they can equal the rebel negroes in endurance. If Spain is poor, she has enough money to fight this 'war' to a finish against the guerrillas and the warriors who carry their most redoubtable weapons in their mouths."

An interview with Architect John A. Wood was published in The New-York Times on April 26. Mr. Wood held pro-Spanish opinions, based on observation and logic, and he was convinced that the rebellion would be put down and that it would be confined to the East. He has just received a letter from one of the first mercantile houses in Havana, which, speaking of the publication in The New-York Times, said:

"Your 'interview' was very interesting to us all, coming from you, and we were thus enabled to get your views. I must say that I think you hit the nail very nearly on the head. The insurrection is nothing but the stealing and robbing which always go along with 20,000 extra troops here and the low price of sugar. These will make a great deal of trouble if this thing continues."

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada spoke for his uncle yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, 66 Broadway.

"Gen. de Quesada," he said, "has nothing more to say. He has talked enough. I can say nothing except that something is to happen shortly. We may have a communication for The New-York Times, but no plans will be divulged. The Junta is very busy just now. The success that is hoped for lies in extreme prudence. I can say nothing about myself, my uncle, the Junta, expeditions, men, arms, or money."

A PRINCE OF BATTENBERG HERE

Francis Joseph, Brother of Queen Victoria's Son-in-Law, on a Tour of the World—A Short Stay in New-York.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg arrived in this city last night from Niagara Falls and took quarters at the Everett House.

Prince Francis Joseph is the youngest brother of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria of England. He was accompanied by Sir Bruce Burnside, B. W. Burnside, and Col. Townshend of London, friends he had met while making a journey around the world.

The Prince is a well-built, handsome-looking gentleman, with a pleasant expression and unassuming manners. He wears a short, pointed beard, and speaks English with a slight North German accent. He is thirty-four years old, and was graduated from the University of Leipsic. He holds the rank of Colonel in the Bulgarian Army.

The Prince started from England on his tour around the world last October. He went via Suez to India, where he had many invitations to go on shooting excursions. But as his time was limited, he had to decline the invitations, and went on to Ceylon, whence he proceeded to Australia. After visiting various places in Australia, he embarked for San Francisco, stopping on the way at Samoa and Honolulu. He regretted not being able to visit China and Japan, especially during the war between those countries, but he had no time to do so. He said he hoped to go to China and Japan on his next trip around the world.

The two cities where Prince Francis Joseph stopped on his trip across this continent were Salt Lake City and Chicago. He was charmed with his trip across the continent, but managed to catch a cold on account of the sudden changes in temperature.

"Our hotels and railroad trains," he remarked, "are so warm that when one steps out into the open air he is almost sure to catch a cold. I have got one."

However, he has a great admiration for American railroad trains, which he thinks are the best and most comfortable in the world. "They are so large and so heavy, and the rails are so good and strong, that the trains run along with very little perceptible motion, and then one is so free to walk all along the car and the train," he said.

The Prince started from Niagara Falls at 7 o'clock yesterday morning over the New-York Central route. The scenery along the line is very beautiful, he said, and parts of the Hudson reminded him of the Rhine.

The Prince is an author as well as a traveler. While in Bulgaria he studied carefully the politics and finances of the country, and in 1890 he published a book on the economical and diplomatic affairs of the country. He keeps a diary, and thinks that he will some day write a book of travels.

He will sail on Saturday by the steamship Etruria for England. "Between now and then," he said last night, "I shall have to hurry about and see all I can of New-York."

STOLE FROM A PARK AVENUE HOUSE

Three Boys Found in the Cellar—Brass Fixtures Removed.

Three boys were found yesterday in the cellar of the house 93 Park Avenue by a policeman and arrested. They were Thomas McDermott, ten years old, of 239 East Forty-second Street; William Kerrigan, fourteen years old, of 340 East Thirty-ninth Street, and James Scanlon, thirteen years old, of 336 East Fortieth Street.

They had entered the cellar by the coal chute. The house is owned by Edward Parsons of 96 Park Avenue. The dwelling is unoccupied.

Kerrigan and Scanlon, it appeared, had been in the habit of going to the house for some time and carrying away, it is alleged, lead pipe, brass fixtures, and, whatever else they could dispose of at junk shops.

An examination of the house showed that it had been pretty well stripped of its portable fixtures.

McDermott said that it was his first visit to the house, and his companions bore him out in the statement. His father furnished bail. The other boys were turned over to the Gerry society. They will all three be examined in the Yorkville Police Court this afternoon.

George Acpo in Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 21.—George Appo, the little Chino-American, whose evidence about the green goods men's relations with the New-York police was a feature of the Lexow investigation, has turned up in Montreal. He came here from Toronto a week ago, after assaulting a waiter in a saloon there with a sword cane. His departure from Toronto followed the closing of the poolrooms in that city. To an admiring group the other night Appo pointed out thirty-seven different scars on his person, remarking that the crack he got in New-York not very long ago nearly ended his career.

Armor for Russian War Vessels.

BETHLEHEM, May 21.—A plate for the Russian war vessel Petropaulovski was to-day shipped by the Bethlehem Iron Company to Admiral Verchowsky, Chief of Port at St. Petersburg, Russia. The plate weighed twenty-four and a half tons. It is a test plate, and will be tried by the Russian Government officials at St. Petersburg upon its arrival there. It is the first shipment on the 1,500-ton armor-plate contract which Russia sent to this country, besides being the first armor plate made in this country for a foreign Government.

An Old Couple Killed at a Crossing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—A fatal accident occurred at Miller's Crossing, between Attica and Warsaw, this morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richards of Varysburg were struck and instantly killed by the cars. They were about sixty years old, and were on their way to visit a sister. The crossing over which they had to pass is extremely dangerous, and it is supposed they did not hear the approaching train.

Placed in the Competitive List.

ALBANY, May 21.—The State Civil Service Commission has placed the positions of Excise Inspectors under the New-York City Excise Board in the competitive schedules.

FOURTEEN LIVES ARE LOST

Result of an Explosion in a California Powder Mill.

FIVE WHITES AND ELEVEN CHINAMEN

Trees Are Blown Half a Mile—Cause of the Explosion a Mystery—Four West Virginia Miners Killed.

PINOLE, Cal., May 21.—The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works at Pinole was destroyed this morning by an explosion, which killed five white men and wounded two others.

Nine Chinamen were killed and three others injured.

The Dead.

The white men killed were:

DEAN, DAVID, Jr., of Pinole.
JONES, O. C., of Pinole, a married man.
MINUGH, HARRY, of Oakland, a married man with a family.
TAYLOR, WALTER, of Pinole; was unmarried.
VENAGES, CHARLES, of Martinez, a single man.

Below where the powder house stood and on the hillsides around, white men and Chinamen were hunting all day among the wreckage which covers the ground for the victims.

Where the glycerine house stood is now a heap of rubbish surrounding a great hole blown into the ground by the force of the explosion. All the buildings surrounding the one where the explosion occurred and distant from it from 100 to 200 yards are destroyed. Every person about the mills was thrown down by the force of the explosion.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. A. F. Pollock, acting Superintendent, inspected the glycerine works three times this morning before the explosion occurred, the last time at 10 o'clock, when everything was found to be in order. Pollock will not state what he believes to have been the cause of the explosion, but says he has a theory.

Seventy-five Chinamen and 100 white men were employed in the mill.

The financial loss by the accident is estimated at $250,000. The work of rebuilding will commence to-morrow.

It is believed that a Chinaman dropped a can of nitro-glycerine, and that the concussion from this explosion caused the greater disaster.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge trees were thrown half a mile into the bay. Nitro-glycerine tanks weighing a ton apiece are 500 yards distant from the scene. Parts of bodies were picked up a mile away from the scene.

The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige remains, was a three-story structure 200 by 50. It contained 8,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 2,000 pounds of Hercules powder.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

They Are Suffocated by Gas from Another Shaft.

FAIRMOUNT, West Va., May 21.—Four miners lost their lives in an explosion in Mine No. 4, owned by the Monongah Coal and Coke Company, this afternoon. The victims were:

BIRTCHER, C. L., married.
DONLUE, ANDREW.
SHANER, WILLIAM, aged fifteen.
VITKA, LUKE.

The explosion occurred about 1 o'clock, in the main course leading to Mine No. 2, about 500 feet from the mouth of Mine No. 4. The cause of the explosion is not known. At the time it occurred about 18,000 cubic feet of air was being forced into the mine. The smoke caused by the explosion was forced into the apartments of Mine No. 4, where sixteen men and boys were at work, and four of them were suffocated.

Seven Miners Hurt.

HARTSHORNE, Indian Territory, May 21.—Seven miners were seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the Alderson coal mine this morning. The explosion was caused by the careless handling of a lamp by one of the men. The injured are believed to be Hungarians or Poles.

A VERY DESTRUCTIVE FROST

**

THE BRIGGS MEN RETAINED

Liberal Victory in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

SECURED BY DR. HALL'S INFLUENCE

The Fight Will Be Resumed on the Foreign Mission Board by the Conservatives This Morning.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The General Assembly was swept from its conservative moorings to-day by the hand of the great Fifth Avenue pastor, John Hall. Yesterday on a vital issue upon which there had been heated and bitter debate the liberals were defeated by a vote of 4 to 1. To-day upon a question involving the self-same principles of Assembly control of the Church institutions, the liberals changed their defeat to an overwhelming victory.

The right to nominate and elect the members of the Home and Foreign Mission Board was a right secured by the Assembly after a long and heated controversy, which began in the Portland Assembly three years ago. The work was finished at great cost to the boards, new charters having been secured from Legislatures to make that end possible. In the Foreign Board the matter of consent to the charter changes almost caused disruption, and that misfortune was averted only by the diplomacy of the present Moderator, Dr. Booth. Having secured this power to nominate and elect men to its board who should be in sympathy with its own acts and utterances, the Assembly has thrown away the first opportunity for its exercise. It was to reach these very men who have abused and belittled and vilified the General Assembly for its condemnation of Dr. Briggs that the mission boards were ordered to change their characters. Yet to-day these men are put back into the board by the uproarously unanimous vote of the General Assembly.

Dr. John Hall accomplished this amazing result. By courtesy of the Vice Moderator, he took the floor as President of the Home Mission Board to speak upon the year's work of the board. He used this opportunity to defend and protect his liberal associates upon the board. He made it a personal matter that these men, whose loyalty and Presbyterianism had been attacked, should receive indorsement, urging the assembly to return them to service in the board, and when the vote was taken, led by the advice and counsel of an outsider, the commissioners voted practically as one man to return them.

Notwithstanding the collapse of their plans to retire the Briggs men from the Home Board, the New-York delegation declare that they will attempt the same thing to-morrow, with respect to the Foreign Board. Elder Sterry will make the same motion if the committee nominates John Balcom Shaw and Ezra Kingsley for re-election.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures will hold the floor to-morrow to present its findings on some business of importance. The relations of Union Seminary students and the New-York Presbytery come up on an overture for instructions as to the duty of the Presbytery toward students of the seminary applying to be taken under its care. On this subject the committee will recommend for adoption by the General Assembly a deliverance upon the law and the constitution. If this recommendation is adopted, the New-York Presbytery and all other Presbyteries will be ordered not to receive, under care or for licensure, students who are pursuing, or who propose to pursue, studies in discredited and rebellious theological seminaries.

Another overture calling attention to the increase of salary which was accorded to the stated clerk by the last General Assembly, and which has been the subject of criticism in the liberal religious weeklies, has been considered by his committee and an answer recommended to the effect that the General Assembly is the best judge of the duties and salary of the stated clerk.

Many overtures have come forward asking for instructions from the General Assembly as to the standing in the church institutions of the Christian Endeavor Societies. The committee is wrestling with this problem. It is likely that a plan will be recommended to establish an independent organization of Presbyterian young people's societies under the name of the Presbyterian Union of Young People's Societies, into which every such society may be enrolled. This society is to have a secretary and headquarters in the Presbyterian House, in Fifth Avenue. A detailed plan of this union has been prepared and submitted to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, and this plan may be handed down by the committee in its report to the General Assembly in answer to the Christian Endeavor overtures.

Winthrop S. Gilman, whose letter instructing the delegates how to combine to defeat Dr. Booth's candidacy for Moderator caused such a sensation Monday morning, has written the following explanation:

To the United Press:

The Presbyterian Church is divided to-day not into two camps called old school and new school, as it was nearly sixty years ago, but into the courageous party and the "timorous." My own associations have always been with the old school settlement, my view of Presbyterian doctrine being of that type with emphasis.

But former division lines have now become very large eliminated, and the terms conservative and progressive have of recent years taken the place of old school and new school. And within a twelvemonth, so to speak, these modern phrases have become more or less obsolete and misleading, and the words courageous and fearful, or generous and narrow, describe the two great parties at the present moment.

There is no danger of a split in the Church. There are too many old school Presbyterians (pardon my pride) in the courageous portion of our communion to allow such an event to happen. In the Assembly at Detroit (1801) there were 12 in the 100 who openly declared themselves independents, and at that of Saratoga (1894) there were 25 in the 100, while at Pittsburg to-day their number has risen, some say, to about 40 in the 100. It is manifest, therefore, that the courageous brethren who do not fear for the future of our Church and who believe in a more generous policy regarding questions now before the body, are rapidly assuming control. Their number is so large that a division is now but a chimera of the fevered brain of the old and timorous in our communion.

The publication of private correspondence to assist in the effort to resist the incoming tide which we see sweeping resistlessly toward a generous and brave policy, in contrast to one narrow and childish, in General Assembly councils, is very weak and foolish, of course, except that in my own case it brings to public notice the sentiment of beloved and revered friends against their will. I rejoice that the letter printed in your columns was published. It states truth and only truth, though in homely fashion, to be sure. But for a postscript to a letter from a Western friend upon an entirely different subject it is not likely that I would have been concerned with the election of a Moderator in the Pittsburg Assembly. Now that I have been by others' choosing, I do not regret my disagreeable publicity. The Church is strong enough to stand the wide publication of a thousand such private letters upon the subject of her internal policy.

As to the statement, widely published, that the Presbyterian League of this city endeavored to stem the tide setting toward the election of Dr. Booth as Moderator, I know nothing. But I do not believe it. Often have I remarked to personal friends that were the courageous in the Church organized in the thorough manner of those whose cause is now rapidly waning year by year, the Moderatorship could be secured with the utmost ease. Such an organization of the courageous party is deemed unnecessary. Events are progressing rapidly enough without such assistance.

I have never had any conection with Union Seminary, and am unknown by face to almost all of the brave friends of this persecuted institution. Though formerly old school, and remaining so in my belief, I agree with the general Christian verdict that the Washington court was a farce of justice, and its decisions must therefore sooner or later be modified. Very truly yours,

WINTHROP S. GILMAN.

Palisade, New-York, May 20, 1895.

The Assembly Church was packed to the doors to-day by the popular meeting in the interests of home missions. Dr. Hall presided and addressed the meeting. To-morrow the reports on education, foreign missions, aid for colleges, and other interests will be heard.

Motorman Excused, Company Censured

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—The inquest in the case of James Toner, eleven years old, who was killed last Friday by a North Hudson trolley car on Central Avenue, was concluded at a late hour last night. The jury exonerated James Adair, the motorman, but censured the company for not providing proper fenders for its cars. The evidence showed that the boy had safely crossed the tracks, but his hat blew off, and in going back to catch it he ran directly in front of the car.

New Artistic Designs and Patterns in
Artistic Furniture
SHOWN AT FLINT'S, 43 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

One Sunday

Says the Rev. J. C. Mallory of Savona, N. Y., whose portrait appears herewith, "I

knew that one of my sick-headache spells was coming on. At once I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, taking a teaspoonful in hot water. At 10:30, when I stepped up to the pulpit desk at church, my head was all right, my mind clear, and the attack entirely warded off. That one dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla was worth more than one silver dollar.

It is a Standard Remedy

in our house, for we have never found a medicine that so promptly removes sick headache and kindred diseases as Hood's Sarsaparilla. My family prize it very highly, and we think we cannot do without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

MAYOR WANSER SPEAKS OUT

CONDEMNS THE JERSEY CITY BOARD OF FINANCE.

Writes a Letter on the Rejection of the Water Supply Contract and Calls for Immediate Action.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—Mayor Wanser this morning filed in the office of the Finance Board a communication in which he criticised at length the board's action in rejecting the contract awarded by the Street and Water Commissioners to the Jersey City Company for furnishing a new water supply. Mayor Wanser believes that the property interests of the city, as well as the public health, demand a new and better water supply at the earliest possible moment, and he has at all times taken an active interest in the matter. He now suggests new specifications upon a gravity plan.

In the Mayor's opinion, the public health demands, and the depreciation of property can only be prevented by, an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, obtained from entirely new sources. In his letter, referring to the board's rejection of the contract, he said:

"The fact remains that your action makes necessary new specifications, advertisements, and proposals, and the going over the whole matter anew. The last specifications were twice printed in full for the purpose of obtaining criticism and suggestions. Your board offered nothing but one suggestion, which was incorporated in the specifications, and proved useless, as both the companies who made formal proposals refused to bid on the proposition advanced by you. If the sentiment and the city's interests positively demand a new supply, it is your duty, in your own way, to make it plain that your board will aid in the obtaining of it. If that is the correct position, there is need of positive action tending to produce results; continued negative actions taken on your part, without any indication being made by you as to how a result can be obtained, should cease. If you have suggestions, make them; if your board can point out a better way than the way it was last attempted, it is your duty to indicate it. Your board should make it clear whether it is useless to enter into another bidding.

"I am, as Mayor, entitled to know your position; the Board of Street and Water Commissioners is entitled to a proper understanding of it, as the board first taking action, which action must be barren of results without your concurrence; the contractors and bankers should know whether we know what we want as a city in the matter of a new supply of water, whether we are competent to tell our wants in the proper way, and whether we will have the courage to act upon proposals offered on the lines we indicate.

"I have decided to allow your resolution of May 9, referred to in the beginning of this communication, to become operative without my signature, for the reason that a negative action on my part might result in the further entanglement of this matter and thereby delay the production of any result whatsoever.

"When first I became Mayor, I said I would prefer bad water to a bad contract; that I would not assist in the procuring of a new water supply until the city's credit would warrant it, and not even then, unless public sentiment required my action. The credit is good and daily improving. The common sentiment is for a new water supply. I want the best contract we can get, and I will help in getting good water, because our people, as I take their temper, demand that I do so. In order that the matter may again be put into motion, if we are to have a new water supply by contract, and if your board is disposed to favor the positive side of this question, as already referred to, I send you what I think should be the form of a new specification on a gravity basis."

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS

Not Likely to be Finally Agreed Upon for a Month at Least.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Herbert has ordered a preliminary design to be made for the new battle ships to include the changes advocated by a majority of the Board of Construction, of which the main features are four thirteen-inch guns and four eight-inch guns for the main battery in superimposed turrets, and a widely distributed secondary battery of five-inch rapid-fire rifles. The armor belt will be raised a foot higher than shown on the sketch plans considered last week. The object is to find out whether such a design would be acceptable and to compare it with the original sketch plans.

The Secretary has made no decision as to which class of ships will be built, but is determined to spare no pains to secure the best possible vessels in accordance with the policy pursued with the gunboat designs upon which he differed both with the majority and minority of the bureau board members.

The gunboat decision is not yet completed, although the Secretary has determined to build four with sails and two without. It is not likely that the exact design of the battle ships will be agreed upon for at least a month.

FOUND ANOTHER EAST SIDE STILL

It Was in Division Street—Two Hundred Gallons of Whisky Found.

Perkis Polswitzki was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with working in an illicit still at 211 Division Street.

Polswitzki was arrested in the place at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and locked up in the Madison Street Police Station. He was held in $1,500 bail for examination on May 24.

The still was the most complete that has been raided in the lower east side in two years. It had been in operation about four months, and the internal revenue officers first knew about it two months ago.

The officers secured the apparatus, 200 gallons of whisky, 500 gallons of mash, and a considerable quantity of molasses and sugar.

Polswitzki resisted arrest at first, but was secured without much difficulty. A man who was working in the basement with him escaped.

Replevin Against the Casino Company.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received a writ of replevin against the Casino Company in favor of Richard M. Elliott, for $598, due for 200 chairs.

CARLISLE'S SOUND VIEWS

His Clear Exposition of the Silver Question Highly Praised.

SHOULD BE SCATTERED BROADCAST

He May Outline Some Financial Policy to Meet the Present Difficulties at the Memphis Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The speech of Secretary Carlisle on silver at Covington, Ky., last night is regarded here as a very able defense of the sound-money idea. It was not expected that in his opening speech Mr. Carlisle would formulate any plan for the relief of the currency system. In his speech before the sound-money convention at Memphis he may have propositions to advance which may commend themselves to the judgment of that representative body. His remarks last night were directed to an exposition of the fallacies which the advocates of free coinage are now endeavoring to propagate.

Financiers of experience say that Mr. Carlisle proceeded along lines calculated best to illustrate the foolishness of the free-coinage idea. "He presented cold facts in a most entertaining way," said a banker to the correspondent of The New-York Times. "Unlike some speakers on the money question, he eschewed generalities and proceeded to give a concise history of the use of gold and silver in the United States. No unbiased person who will read his speech carefully can fail to appreciate the logic of his statements. History shows us that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would lead to disasters such as this country has never yet experienced. This speech and the others which Mr. Carlisle is to deliver ought to be printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the country as an antidote to the twaddle which the silver propaganda is now sowing broadcast."

Attention was also directed by this banker to the refutation by Secretary Carlisle of the claims of the silver men, that silver has been demonetized in this country. Mr. Carlisle showed conclusively that in the last seventeen years there have been coined and put into circulation among the people in coin itself or in certificates issued upon it, nearly fifty times as many full legal-tender silver dollars as were produced at the United States mints in the years from 1792 to 1878.

"There was never," the Secretary said, "in our whole history one-third as much legal-tender silver in use in the United States at one time as there is now, and it is used without depriving us of all our gold, which was never done before. Silver is not demonetized in this country, but its coinage has been so limited and regulated by law, and the financial affairs of the Government have been so conducted that up to the present time its purchasing power has been preserved and its circulation to a large amount has been maintained concurrently with other forms of money."

Mr. Carlisle's definition of the term "sound money" leaves no room for doubt as to the attitude of the Administration, and is a sufficient reply to the criticisms of Sentaor Stewart and other free-silver advocates who have purposely misrepresented the Administration's position. By "sound money" Mr. Carlisle means the preservation of the existing standard of value with such use of full legal-tender silver coin and paper convertible into coin on demand as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people. This is a doctrine which every good business man will indorse.

Mr. Carlisle's speech is in itself a complete answer to the question why the Secretary should take the stump in Kentucky at this time, asked by Senator Blackburn. It was, first of all, to expose the flimsy foundation on which the whole argument for free coinage rests. When he reads the Secrtary's speech, Mr. Blackburn will appreciate fully the difficulties surrounding his self-imposed task of trying to secure another term in the Senate on a free-silver platform. It is believed here that a few more speeches of the calibre of that which Secretary Carlisle delivered yesterday will do incalculable good to the sound-money cause.

PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI AROUSED.

Sound-Money League Organized and Delegates Sent to Memphis.

JACKSON, Miss., May 21.—A sound-money league was organized here last night, with a membership of 167. Dr. P. W. Peeples was made President, John McDonnell Vice President, and I. Armer Secretary. Gov. Stone said the American people would never enact a free-silver law, because it would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people. Mississippi would also repudiate the issue when the time arrived.

Judge Calhoun argued for sound money.

A resolution was passed inviting Mr. Money or any other free-silver advocate in the State or out to meet Congressman Patterson here June 14 to debate the financial question. A resolution providing for the appointment of twenty-five delegates to the Memphis Sound-Money Convention, to be named by the Chair, was passed. Judge W. P. Harper also spoke. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the organization of the league.

The delegation to Memphis is headed by Edgar S. Wilson, private secretary to L. Q. C. Lamar when he was Senator. Gov. Stone and other leading citizens of Jackson, of all trades, professions, and callings, compose the delegation. Other places in Mississippi will be strongly represented at the Memphis convention. The friends of the Administration are thoroughly aroused, and a strong fight for sound money in Mississippi will be made. Congressman Spencer, Hooker's successor, to-day renounced the 16 to 1 doctrine, denouncing it as monometallism.

ADVICE TO OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Senator Brice Warns Them of the Danger of Joining the Silverites.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 21.—Senator Calvin S. Brice has written a letter to a Toledo paper, in which, discussing the money question, he says:

From 1869 to 1876 I opposed in many district and State conventions resolutions in favor of flat money, and, though often in the minority, continued the argument with my fellow-Democrats until other issues took its place.

I regard the present movement in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as being equally baseless and impossible of any successful outcome.

I am a Democrat, in favor of the money of the Constitution, gold and silver maintained at a parity, and, without international agreement and the support of the commercial world, opposed to the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone.

As a Democrat, desirous and hopeful of the supremacy of the Democratic party, I am opposed to the adoption of a free-silver plank by our State convention. We should win the confidence and respect of the people by declaring against a depreciated currency and in favor of sound money. The assumption that a majority of our party are in favor of a free-silver plank is not borne out by the letters which I have received from hundreds of Democrats.

Mr. Brice's judgment as to the feeling in his party accords with that of other Ohio Democrats who have had exceptional opportunities for forming opinions in the matter.

The Sapience of the Blacksmiths.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—At the annual convention of the International Horse Shoers' Association of the United States and Canada, in session here to-day, resolutions denouncing the remonetization of silver on a basis of 16 to 1 were adopted. The resolutions closed with an emphatic declaration that this country can remonetize silver regardless of the action of any other Nation.

Initiations Affected His Health.

Henry Hibighorst of 113 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a hatter, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in the Harlem Police Court for examination as to his sanity.

He had written letters to several prominent men in Harlem asking them to give him their daughters in marriage.

Hibighorst said that his mind was clear, but that his health had been somewhat injured through the strain of being initiated into several secret orders.

For Nervous Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
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The Income Tax

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AMATEUR PLAYERS ON THE STAGE

The Students' Dramatic Club Presents "Tragedy" and the Manhattan College Boys Produce "Pizarro."

The Students' Dramatic Club gave its third performance for this season at the Berkeley Lyceum last night.

This is the sixth year of the existence of this association, whose performances are always enjoyable. The play last night was a farce in three acts, by Charles S. Fawcett, entitled "Tragedy," and it served its purpose well in furnishing an enjoyable entertainment. The cast was as follows:

Mr. Gregory Graysin, a barrister.. George Totten Smith
Mr. Mumford Merry.....Walter D. Wheeler
Mr. John Philip Macready Burbage, actor, elocutionist, and photographic artist.. Powhatan R. Robinson
Christopher Cute, a detective.. Roland Rosslyn
Isaac Parcher, Graysin's clerk.. Raymond S. Smoot
Mountcashel Stokes, office boy.. George E. Lange
Mrs. Gregory Graysin.....Helen Ketcham
Mrs. Hawke, her Mamma.. Virginia Burton Hart
Mrs. Mumford Merry.. Adeline Rice-Robinson
Mary .....Garol Glessing

The play was produced under the direction of Robert O. Jenkins.

The students of Manhattan College presented in the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the Jasper Athletic Association, the old but thrilling drama of "Pizarro." The cast was as follows:

Atahiba, King of Inito.....John B. Werner
Alonzo, } Commanders of } T. A. McCarthy
Rolla, } Atahiba's army. } ..John J. Phelan
Pizarro, the Spanish leader.. Richard R. Costello
Valverde, Pizarro's secretary.. Maurice Bellew
Las Casas, a Spanish priest.. William F. Flanagan
Elviro, Pizarro's protégé.....John F. Duane
Almagro, Pizarro's friend.. Patrick J. Walsh
Omarto, a Peruvian, old and blind.. William Burrough
Orozembo, an aged Peruvian cacique.. Edward C. Podvin
Topac, grandson of Omarto.. Wm. B. Farrell
Orano, a Peruvian officer..Eugene P. Clarke
A Spanish Sentinel.....John H. Ward

The orchestra was also composed of students of Manhattan College, under the leadership of Prof. Hines Raasch.

The acting of the boys was very good, considering that they had had only two weeks' practice.

The house was well filled with friends and relatives of the boys. Among those who occupied boxes were ex-Commissioner Phelan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Stern, Brothers Justin, Pompion, and Duclip, Mr. Cassidy, Dr. McGovern, and Mrs. Costello.

HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Brooklyn's Pratt Institute Scholars Show Their Skill in Psychology and the Manual Arts.

The high school of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, opened a very excellent exhibit of its year's work last evening in the building on Ryerson Street. The exhibits were very comprehensive in all the lines of the school work.

A department of particular interest was that of English literature and psychology, under W. A. McAndrew. In it original diagrams were given of psychological work, problems in color perception, and memory drawing, showing the connection between physiology and psychology, &c.

In the introductory science course, which includes physiology, physical geography, and botany, an important personage in the class work was on exhibition—Mary Smith. Mary is the class skeleton, by means of which its members do their anatomy. She is a very tall and naturally bony individual who is only to be seen on special occasions.

The supplementary studies of the school include, among other things, manual work, household science, gymnastics, and camera work.

The upper-class girls, dressed in Japanese gowns, served soup to the guests in a little room, where a prettily set table, well-made bread, cake, &c., attested their skill.

There were also some pretty graduating dresses of their own make exhibited on an upper floor. The boys exhibited carpentry, foundry, tinsmithing, and iron work.

CAPT. GIBSON SUCCEEDS MAJOR MOORE

Promoted from Assistant Superintendency—O. S. Teall is Angry.

Capt. Francis M. Gibson was yesterday appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, as the successor of Major Charles K. Moore, who resigned. He had been Assistant Superintendent of the department, at a salary of $2,500 a year. His new position is worth $4,000 a year.

Capt. Gibson made the acquaintance of Col. Waring in Newport, R. I. He has been a resident of this city for many years, his home being 122 Madison Avenue. He is a man of middle age, and quite tall. In manner, he is quick, but courteous and urbane. The news of his appointment was received with much satisfaction in the department.

Capt. Gibson is a retired officer of the regular army. He was a First Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry when Gen. Custer's command was destroyed by Sitting Bull in the battle of the Little Big Horn in June, 1876. Capt. Gibson at that time was operating under Capt. Benteen in a couple of miles from the main body of troops. He was retired with the rank of Captain in December, 1891.

Oliver Sumner Teall made a tour of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon. He had heard that Col. Waring had appointed Capt. Gibson as his deputy. Mr. Teall said the Colonel had made himself criminally liable by giving out the statement that he intended to appoint Mr. Teall to the position when he had no such intention.

He obtained the names and addresses of five reporters, to whom, he alleges, Col. Waring or his secretary said Teall was to have the appointment. Then he sought District Attorney Fellows, who referred him to his assistant, Mr. McIntyre. The latter took Mr. Teall's statement.

THE STATE SABBATH ASSOCIATION

Report of the Field Secretary—Annual Meeting to be Held in Rochester.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Sabbath Association held its semi-annual meeting yesterday in The Mail and Express Building.

The Rev. G. G. Robbins was in the chair. Those present were the Rev. Dr. Addis Albro and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence of this city; the Rev. Samuel Whaley of Riverhead, N. Y.; A. M. Babbitt of Rochester, and C. W. Loomis, Binghamton.

The Rev. Dr. Albro, the Field Secretary, reported the work he had done in the interest of the association. He visiteid most of the cities of the State, and spent three months at Albany during the Winter, working for the Mullin bill, which was to close the saloons on Sunday. He said the bill would come up again next December.

He said the work done for this bill had staved off a number of proposed bills to allow the saloons to open on Sundays.

The association is considering a law to closed all cigar and candy stores, and fruit stands on Sunday.

The annual meeting of the association will be held early in October in Rochester.

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18 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

ONE JUSTICE HAD CHANGED

That Fact Caused a Rehearing of the Income Tax Case.

BUT ONE FORMAL CONFERENCE HELD

Justice Shiras Supposed to Have Been the Member of the Bench Who Brought About the Second Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Many more or less ingenious speculations regarding the history of the last decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the income-tax law have been circulated, and the supposed attitude of several of the Justices at various dates between the close of the reargument and the reassembling of the court yesterday have been set forth with much detail.

There was but one formal conference by the Justices of the court upon the income-tax law subsequent to the reargument. This conference was held on the 11th inst., and there was never any doubt after that conference as to the attitude of the several Justices, nor as to what the decision of the court would be, nor as to whether any particular opinion would be the opinion of the court, or a concurring or dissenting opinion.

The rehearing of the case, it is authoritatively learned, was brought about in accordance with the long-settled practice of the court, as laid down in the case of Walker vs. the Public Schools of St. Louis. One of the Justices, presumably Mr. Shiras, who voted with the four declaring the law constitutional at the first hearing, expressed a desire to have the case reargued, and communication was then had with Justice Jackson to learn if he could sit with the court. But had he not been able to come to Washington the rehearing would have been granted just the same.

The preparation of opinions was begun at once after the conference referred to, and there is good authority for saying that the opinion expressing the judgment of the court was submitted in type to the several Justices as early as last Firday. Outside of the action of the Justices themselves, the chief credit for securing the rehearing of the case is said by those who are acquainted with the facts to be due to W. D. Guthrie of New-York, who opened the argument both on the original hearing and the rehearing. When the decision of the court was announced, April 8, Mr. Guthrie was impressed with the idea that, upon a rehearing, a majority of the court could be induced to declare the whole law invalid, and he advised that a rehearing be asked for. It is said that he was antagonized in this by nearly all the array of eminent counsel engaged with him in the case, their view being that it would be best to hold on to what they had, rather than to risk they knew not what. But he pressed the matter so vigorously that at last his associates were converted to his opinion.

Commissioner Miller has this morning to reiterate his statement, made yesterday, that no returns of income tax would be made to the makers by his office. Several requests for such return were received from taxpayers here and in New-York, but to all such the same reply was given. The returns will be carefully stored away under lock and key until Congress authorizes their return to the original makers or their destruction.

All the original returns under the former income-tax law were held in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue until Congress, by joint resolution, authorized their destruction, among other worthless records, by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the old income-tax law, which was in force from 1862 to 1872, more than $300,000,000 was collected. The returns were not treated with any secrecy. In fact, the returns at first were publicly advertised, by order of the Government, and newspapers of that era frequently published several pages of income-tax returns. After the system of publishing the returns as paid advertisements was discontinued, the newspapers, as a matter of news, continued to print the returns for their localities. In many instances the Government was imposed upon, or, rather, the public was, as men with no taxable property would make returns and pay the slight tax simply to pose before the community as men of means. Others would place a fictitious valuation on their property.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Joseph E. Miller has notified the Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country to send to his office in Washington everything that they have in connection with the income tax. All of the returns that they had and the books in which lists of taxable incomes were to have been kept, in which names and incomes have been transcribed, have been sent to Washington. The matter of returning the money that has been paid for income tax will be conducted, so far as the Collectors know, from Washington, although they expect to be called upon to disburse it when the checks for repayment are ready.

A few applications were made to Collectors Sullivan and Grosse yesterday for the return of income tax returns and taxes that have been paid. These requests could not be complied with, as the Collectors had already sent both money and returns to Washington. But even if they had not parted with them, they could not have returned them, as it would have been contrary to their duty to do so. So far as the Collectors are concerned, the law exists, although they have been ordered to stop all proceedings under it. The secrecy that it imposed upon them they still consider themselves subject to, and will in no event make known anything that they learned of any one's private affairs while endeavoring to carry out the income tax law. They have no knowledge of how the returns will be restored to those who made them, or whether they will ever be returned. They have ceased to have any further care or thought of the matter, and are quite convinced that their Summer will be more pleasantly spent than if they had to spend it in investigating unwilling taxpayers' incomes.

The returns, complete in form, showing taxable incomes, filed with Collectors Grosse and Sullivan, have been sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington. All others are yet in the Collectors' offices, where they have been held for amendment or that their makers might be examined as to their incomes. Lists of those who filed returns, with the incomes mentioned therein, are in the possession of the Collectors, but these and the returns, when they are again received from Washington, Collectors Sullivan and Grosse say, will be considered to be matters of as much secrecy as though the law were still in force. If they can prevent it, no statement as to incomes will be made public now, or at any other time.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. HILL.

He Replies to a Telegram from ex-Senator John Patton, Jr.

ALBANY, May 21.—Senator Hill remained at his villa residence to-day and did not come to the city. He continues to receive congratulatory telegrams on the outcome of the income-tax fight.

Ex-United States Senator John Patton, Jr., telegraphed from Grand Rapids, Mich.:

Hearty congratulations on your great victory in Supreme Court.

Senator Hill replied as follows:

Thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations. The country more than myself is to be congratulated upon its relief from an inquisitorial, unjust, and socialistic law. The decision is invaluable, because it will stamp out all class legislation and protect property from Congressional confiscation for all time to come.

There is no doubt that aside from his gratification at having secured a personal triumph, Mr. Hill is pleased because he believes the action of the Supreme Court killed a law that was bad in principle and in its effects on business and prosperity.

DEMOCRATS WHO ARE VINDICATED.

Forty-five Representatives and Two Senators Opposed the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Forty-five Democrats and three Republicans, members of the Fifty-third Congress, on Feb. 1, 1894, when the vote was taken on the internal revenue paragraph of the Wilson bill, have been justified by the Supreme Court of the United States, and are now encouraged to "point with pride" to the record then made on the proposition to adopt the internal revenue paragraphs as they stood or to reject them because of the incorporation in that part of the bill of the income-tax ideas, inserted upon the suggestion and kept in by the influence of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and his sympathizers in the notion that a class tax could be properly made a part of a revenue bill, one of the objects of which was to destroy the class distinctions bestowed by the McKinley bill of 1890.

The income-tax opposition was made known just before the vote was taken on the Wilson bill as a whole. The time had been fixed for a vote. The internal revenue paragraphs had been reported by the Committee of the Whole as an amendment. There was a desire to vote on the income-tax proposition, and Mr. Cockran made it known by a request that the question be divided. This was held by the Speaker to be untenable, and Mr. Crisp quoted authorities and precedents that were regarded as conclusive.

When the vote was taken on the internal revenue paragraphs, which included all the provisions for collecting money for the Government by direct taxation, 182 members voted in the affirmative and 48 members in the negative. The vote for and against the bill was largely Democratic, a few Republicans who were dazzled by the proposition to tax the rich joined with the Democratic supporters of the income tax. They were Bowers of California, Marsh of Illinois, Pickler of South Dakota, and Sweet of Idaho.

The vote of the opposition to the income tax was made up of 45 Democrats and 3 Republicans. The Democratic opponents of the bill were as follows: Bartlett, New-York; Beitzhoover, Pennsylvania; Brawley, South Carolina; Cadmus, New-Jersey; Campbell, New-York; Causey, Delaware; Clancy, New-York; Cockran, New-York; Compton, Maryland; Coombs, New-York; Covert, New-York; Cummings, New-York; Davey, Louisiana; De Forrest, Connecticut; Dunn, New-Jersey; Dunphy, New-York; English, New-Jersey; Everett, Massachusetts; Geidner, New-Jersey; Geissenhainer, New-Jersey; Haines, New-York; Harter, Ohio; Hendrix, New-York; Lapham, Rhode Island; Lockwood, New-York; Magner, New-York; McAleer, Pennsylvania; McKaig, Maryland; Meyer, Louisiana; Montgomery, Pennsylvania; O'Neil, Massachusetts; Page, Rhode Island; Price, Louisiana; Rayner, Maryland; Reilly, Pennsylvania; Rusk, Maryland; Ryan, New-York; Schermerhorn, New-York; Sickles, New-York; Sperry, Connecticut; Stevens, Massachusetts; Talbott, Maryland; Warner, New-York; Wolverton, Pennsylvania.

The three Republicans who voted against the income tax were McCall, Massachusetts; Powers, Vermont, and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The other Republicans present refrained from voting for or against the internal revenue paragraphs.

An examination of the speeches does not show that many of the opponents of the tax anticipated in their arguments the constitutional objections made by Senator Hill. Representative Bartlett opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality, declaring that a direct tax could not be assessed if it was not apportioned among the States, according to population. Representative Cockran strenuously opposed the income tax as class legislation. Representative Coombs, who is not a lawyer, objected to it as improper, unfair, and embarrassing. The objections of Representative Covert were based upon its sectionalism and unfairness.

There were general objections from Representative Dunn of New-Jersey. Representative English of the same State declared that it was a measure contrived to impress the people with the belief that they do not eventually pay all taxes imposed, and he declared that if it became a law it would be repealed amid the jeers and execrations of the people. Representative Haines objected to it as unfair and un-Democratic, and Representative Hendrix gave an elaborate analysis of its probable operation, to show how it was crowded with objectionable provisions. Representative Lockwood protested that it was the embodiment of favoritism and class legislation, and Representative Ryan declared that to pass it as a Democratic measure would be "a blunder worse than a crime."

It remained for Senator Hill to attack the income tax provision upon substantially the ground upon which it is held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unconstitutional. He made a long and persistent fight against it, point for point, and on June 28, having been beaten in his many efforts to have it amended, he moved to strike from the bill the section relating to the income tax. On this proposition the yeas were 24 and the nays 40. The vote to strike out was cast by 22 Republicans and by 2—Hill and Murphy—Democrats. The vote to retain the income tax features in the bill was cast by 32 Democrats and by 7 Republicans—Hansbrough, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Power, Shoup, Teller, and by one Populist Republican—Peffer.

Against Civil Service Rulings.

Heads of various city departments in Brooklyn, whose clerical appointments were affected by the Civil Service Board's recent appointments last January, have written protests to the board, asking for another and more favorable decision. The board met yesterday afternoon, and discussed these letters for nearly two hours. At the close of the meeting, President Alexander E. Orr said that the Commissioners had decided to refer the whole controversy to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. FURNESS'S GREAT WORK

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. 10. A Midsommer Nights Dreame. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

The tenth volume of Mr. Furness's monumental work comes from the press just three years after the ninth, "The Tempest," which was published in April, 1892. "As You Like It," the eighth volume, bears on its title page the date 1890. Thus far only nine plays have been brought out since the editor of the New Variorum began his prodigious task in 1871, for the vast amount of erudite speculation concerning "Hamlet" required two volumes. The work goes forward, however, as rapidly as is consistent with its plan, and, as Mr. Furness is still in the prime of life, and longevity is his rightful inheritance, the completion of his task in his lifetime is not at all unlikely.

The work is kept bravely "up to date," and the new Cambridge edition is collated with all the other important critical editions in the textual notes of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." These notes and the commentary with the first folio text, occupy 243 pages. The preface requires 34 pages, and the appendix and index 110 more. Mr. Furness has employed the first folio text in the latest five volumes of his Variorum. "Time," he says, "has but confirmed the conviction that it is the text which a student needs constantly before him. In a majority of the plays it is the freshest from Shakespeare's own hand." It is here reproduced from Mr. Furness's own copy, "with all the exactitude in my power." But in the case of "The Dream," he contends that there is only one text, that of the Folio of Heminge and Condell being taken directly from the second, or Roberts Quarto, which was merely a copy of the first, Fisher's, Quarto. He holds it unlikely that a legible manuscript of the play was in existence in 1623, and with great patience and ingenuity he convinces the reader that the Folio was merely a reprint of Roberts's Quarto, after a "mild editorial revision," which, in its turn, was probably set up by dictation, a common practice in the printing shops of those days, from the Fisher Quarto. This is much more than a merely speculative theory, and it is also of vast importance to the Shakespeare scholar. Mr. Furness's argument in support of his theory is a notable illustration of his critical sagacity and industry.

The new volume contains all the information the most inveterate student is likely to require in the future regarding its subject. It summarizes all the English, German, and American criticism relating to it. The imaginary time of action, the origin of the fairies, the date of the composition, (variously placed by able scholars in every year of the last decade of the sixteenth century); the conflicting theories as to the origin of the plot, and the much complicated problem of the duration of the action are discussed thoroughly and sanely, in both the preface and the appendix. The appendix also contains all the needful extracts from Plutarch, Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Golding's translation of Ovid's story of Pyramus and Thisbe, which was extant in Shakespeare's time; the "New Sonet of Pyramus and Thisbie," from "A Handefull of Pleasant Delites," (1584); a summary, from Dyce's modernized text, of Greene's "History of James IV."; such passages from Montemayor's "Diana," as Ward, Fleay, and others thought might bear some relation to the comedy; a well-digested summary of Robin Goodfellow legends, together with copious extracts from English, German, and American criticisms, notes on the costumes, and a condensation of the text of the opera of "The Fairy Queen," (1692.)

The ordinary reader, who has never seriously taken up the study of Shakespeare, will find much to entertain and instruct him in this volume. He may not care to pore over the textual notes, or to go deeply into the mazes of philological detail, but it may pleasantly surprise him to learn that Puck is identical with spook, and that the name was pronounced Pook in Shakespeare's time; that Nicholas, or Nick, was a typical name for a weaver, and that Bottom derived his surname from a technical term of the trade —"a bottom of thread." He will find stimulating entertainment in the flights of the critics and commentators, and especially in the droll practicality of the assiduous Germans. It will interest him to know that a favorite theory of Mr. Furness's—that Shakespeare's "small Latin" was not quite so small as the term would imply in this day—is supported by evidence inherent in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Titania is Ovid's name for Diana, but it is never used in Golding's translation. Hence Shakespeare must have known his Ovid in the original.

A hasty glance through the textual notes and commentary shows them to be as thorough and richly illuminative as usual. The longest "note" is that on Oberon's speech, "Since once I sat upon a promontory," which occupies eighteen pages. This passage, Mr. Furness says, has been the subject of more voluminous speculation than any other twenty-five lines in Shakespeare. It was Rowe who first discovered the simple and proper compliment to Queen Elizabeth. Warburton began the muddle by identifying the mermaid with Mary, Queen of Scots, and the dolphin with her husband, the dauphin. Ritson added to the bewilderment of centuries by correcting Warburton with asperity and some lack of logic, but a keen sense of humor. Then Boaden found out the symbolism of the Kenilworth pageant, and Halpin, and after him, Gerald Massey, so elaborated this that one of the most beautiful passages in all poetry became a catalogue, or programme, of a water party with fireworks, combined with the particulars of a social scandal in high life.

Forty-three editions, from 1600 to 1891, are here collated with the First Folio. (1623.) Six other editions are referred to in disputed passages. The list of books from which citations have been made fills nearly four pages.

CHIEF JUSTICE HIGINBOTHAM

A MEMOIR OF GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM, AN AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN AND CHIEF JUSTICE OF AUSTRALIA. By Edward E. Morris. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

A certain amount of interest in Mr. Higinbotham's life is likely to be aroused in the minds of Americans by the fact that his mother was the daughter of an American Consul. She was Miss Wilson, and her father was Joseph Wilson, who went from Scotland to America, became an American citizen, and soon after the establishment of the Constitutional Government received the appointment of United States Consul at Dublin. After Mr. Wilson's death his son succeeded to his consular office.

The elder Wilson was a personal acquaintance of Washington, and it is a family tradition that a certain portrait of Washington, now in possession of the Wilson family, was painted expressly for Mr. Wilson. This portrait represents Washington "standing, in a blue coat, with brass buttons, wearing a sort of military headgear." In his hands he holds the scroll of the Declaration of Independence, "while the British flag lies prostrate, if not exactly at, yet near, his feet." "I regret," remarks Mr. Morris, who, by the way, is Mr. Higinbotham's son-in-law, "to find no mention is made of this picture in the careful account of Washington portraits at the end of Justin Winsor's 'History of America.'" Mr. Morris is inclined to believe that Mrs. Higinbotham named her son after Washington. This, however, he says, he only surmises, lacking evidence to show that such was the case.

After leaving college, Mr. Higinbotham engaged in newspaper work in London, being employed as a reporter for The Chronicle. It is told of him that when he went to a dinner one night to report a speech by the Duke of Wellington the "spirit of hero worship" so took possession of him that he forgot his duty as a reporter and made no notes of the speech, simply staring at the Duke while he was talking. Something similar happened to him while he was listening to a speech by Gladstone. When Gladstone was done and Higinbotham had come to himself, he found that his shorthand notes were absolutely worthless.

It is not to be wondered at that he gave up reporting soon after that. His next occupation was that of a lawyer. He knew no law when he took up with the profession. Anybody could set himself up as a lawyer, Mr. Morris tells us, in the days when Higinbotham made his début. It does not appear that he accomplished much as a practitioner in England, and probably he left few clients behind him when, catching the gold fever in 1853, he turned his back on England and started for Australia. He went to Australia expecting to dig for gold, but he did little digging. By the advice of a friend he took his wig and gown with him. This friend told him there would be work for lawyers in Australia, and he would do well to have his outward emblems of legal lore in his trunk, so that he might step into them at short notice. Higinbotham profited by his friend's advice. A barrister in large practice was drunk one day and incapable of work. Five of his briefs were taken in a hurry to Higinbotham, and he acquitted himself with them so well that thereafter he had no lack of legal employment. He drifted into politics and held office. He was elected a member of the Australian Parliament, became a Minister, served as Attorney General, and died the Chief Justice of Australia.

He was Attorney General at the time of the Shenandoah affair, and advised the Government to a course respecting that Confederate privateer which proved to be quite expensive in the end. Mr. Morris attempts to defend his father-in-law against the charge that he gave the Government bad advice. The substance of the defense is that, while the decision in the Alabama case went against England by a vote of four to one, the decision in the Shenandoah case represented the views of only three of the five Commissioners. This is not a strong defense, but really it is about all that may be said. There is no doubt that the Australian Government was in error when it allowed the Shenandoah to fit out for its work of preying upon American commerce.

As scholar, editor, Attorney General, and Chief Justice Mr. Higinbotham had a large share in establishing the governmental institutions of Australia. He seems to have been not only a busy man, but a very useful one.

FLOWERS THAT ALL KNOW

FAMILIAR FLOWERS OF FIELD AND GARDEN. Described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. With over 200 drawings. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The author of this book we take to be a woman. It is women who most commonly have written popular hand books on flowers, and certainly it is women who most successfully have written them. But apart from the successful treatment of the subject shown here, we encounter in the volume frequent evidences of female authorship, not alone in the sympathy shown, but in the minuteness of knowledge, the zeal with which that knowledge was secured and is imparted, and the genuine love manifested for even the humblest blossoms.

We see at once, when the introduction has been read, that of all things in nature the author most loves flowers. "There is no doubt in my mind," says she, "as to what Beethoven was thinking of when he wrote the lovely scherzo of his 'Heroic Symphony.' The music is brimful of the woods and fields of Springtime. We do not know exactly what Chopin imagined when he composed his 'Impromptu Fantasia,' but its exuberant music suggests the joy and freedom of the birds and flowers in the woods and meadows of June."

The author has adopted a chronological arrangement; that is, she has begun with the first flowers of early Spring, which are the trailing arbutus and the snowdrop, and then, month by month, carries forward the royal procession. To almost every page there are illustrations, and, while these are without colors, they are much more successful than such representations commonly are in conveying to the reader an idea of how the flowers look. Moreover, the descriptive matter has a familiar character; it shows, in fact, an individuality in the writer and therefore transcends in attractiveness the coldly scientific text often found in books dealing with flowers.

EPISCOPALIANS IN AMERICA

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA. By the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. $2.50.

Bishop Coleman is of opinion that the Protestant Episcopal Church with propriety may be called the "National Church of America," notwithstanding that "strictly speaking there has not been for many years any religious body in the United States which could, either from recognition by law and custom, or from numerical predominance, claim to be the national church." He finds the basis for the claim he makes for his Church in the relations it has sustained to the Government in former years, in the share it has had in developing the Nation, and in the Church's present standing. As he puts it:

When it is remembered that in the beginning what is popularly known as the Episcopal Church was by charter and law established in the older colonies; that, more than any other ecclesiastical organization, she had to do with constituting the Nation, and, in the period of the civil war, with its maintenance and reunion; and that, while conservative and catholic in her character, she yet is distinctively American in spirit—there would seem to be ample justification for thus using the title American Church. A still further warrant for this use may be found in the present position and prospects of this Church.

Should the present rate of gain upon the population be accelerated during the next few years as it has been during the latter half of the present century, it will not be very long before the Church whose history is the subject of this volume will be everyChurch.

The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and all the other sectarians outside of Bishop Coleman's Church will scoff at this assumption and prophecy, and those who are not attached to any church will be apt to regard Bishop Coleman as somewhat of a "rainbow chaser." As a matter of fact, there is no valid ground for expecting that any one of the church organizations of the country will in the "next few years" acquire such standing that it will be "everywhere recognized as indeed the American Church." Denominational statistics, if they are to be relied on, show that other churches are gaining ground quite as rapidly as the Episcopalians, and it is a reasonable expectation that the day is far removed when common assent will be given to the proposition that some one of the churches is entitled, by reason of its numerical strength and its influence, to be called the American Church.

Bishop Coleman, however, does not devote his work to the support of his claim that his Church is really the national church of America. His work is a history of the Episcopal Church in America from the colonial times to the present. That portion which relates to the colonial days is extremely interesting. In some of the colonies the way of the Episcopalian was extremely hard. The hatred of the Puritans for the Church of England was not mellowed by their sea voyages, and where they were strong there was trouble whenever Episcopalians undertook to establish churches and hold services.

The Puritans undoubtedly would have been kinder to the Episcopalians if they had not lived in dread of seeing the Church of England established in this country. In fact, Archbishop Laud meant to establish it here and to transplant to this country the methods he was making use of at home in the treatment of non-conformists. Bishop Coleman's story of the conflicts between churchmen and Puritans does not present all the facts which are necessary in order to form a judgment; at the same time, it is measurably fair, and the same thing may be said of his entire book.

CHRISTIANS CALLED TO DUTY

CIVIC CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. Dr. William Prall. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

This little volume contains a round dozen of sermons in which Christians are urged to take an interest in the political and social problems of the day, and are told how they may make practical use of their Christianity by mingling with the people and administering to their needs. The proposition which underlies all the discourses is that Christians are neglecting their duty while they fail to exert their influence in favor of good government, and by good government is meant the management of municipal, State, and Federal institutions with a view to the welfare of the people. Christians, it is urged, are responsible, to a large degree, for the conditions through which it has come about that City Governments, Legislatures, and Congress are practically independent of the peoples which create them. Active, earnest interest in politics on the part of all good men is prescribed as the remedy.

Dr. Prall would not be able to qualify as a Socialist, but he frankly exhibits his attachment to the principle which is at the bottom of Socialism. For example, he believes that it is the duty of the municipality to interest itself in the domestic conditions of the poor. All intelligent men believe that nowadays. He believes, too, that the relations of labor and capital are matters that concern the public, and properly are subjects of study by citizens and legislators. Socialism in some form or other, he says, has come to stay, and already has secured the support of all the great publicists and thinkers of the age. The outcome will not be the establishment of the doctrines of "collective capital," the abolition of rents and interest, and the other revolutionary things the Socialists talk about, but that it will be a betterment of political and social conditions the doctor implicitly believes. The work the doctor is doing in Detroit, if these sermons fairly illustrate it, is the sort of work which is needed to arouse the popular sentiment, without which the advances of which he speaks never may be made.

BOATS AND THE SAILING OF THEM

BOAT SAILING IN FAIR WEATHER AND FOUL. By Capt. A. J. Kenealy. New-York: Outing Publishing Company.

Capt. A. J. Kenealy is a graduate of the English merchant service, and has for some years past been engaged in writing about the sea. His little book on boat sailing, while making no pretensions to literary merit, is full of the results of his ripe experience. He tells the amateur how to buy a boat, how to sail her, how to fit out for a cruise, and how to lay up for the Winter. He gives a few hints on buying a marine glass, on variation and deviation of the compass, on marlinspike seamanship, and on weather. American small-boat sailors will approve of Capt. Kenealy's remarks about catboats. The old-fashioned prejudice against this type of craft is speedily dying out. New-York newspaper writers, who have seen nothing but Larchmont and New-Rochelle "sandbaggers," are responsible to a considerable extent for the abuse of the cat rig. Any man who has handled such catboats as skim the waters around Block Island, Newport, and Cape Cod knows that these vessels are good for any reasonable yachting weather.

For long cruises with small crews, Capt. Kenealy advocates the yawl. This rig is not popular with Americans because it is not speedy; but it justifies every praise which the author bestows upon it. One of the most valuable parts of the book is that devoted to the question of ballast, for it contains information not to be found in any other book on boat sailing. Old hands will be delighted at the Captain's strong words against the foolish habit of "cracking on" sail, of which green young braggarts are fond. There is one surprising mistake in this book. On Page 31 the author says: "Putting the tiller to starboard turns the vessel's head to port, and vice versa, in the case of sternway." Capt. Kenealy knows that is not so, but he should write more carefully.

LITERARY NOTES

—J. B. Lippincott Company are about ready to issue the memoirs of Gen. James Longstreet.

—The first volume of George Saintsbury's edition of Balzac will not be ready in this country for a week or so. It will contain three etchings.

—The Messrs. Crowell announce a new popular edition, with illustrations, of "The Narrative of Captain Coignet—Soldier of the Empire."

—Among the additions soon to be made to Boston's libraries are three volumes giving selections from John Stuart Mill, Harriet Martineau, and Comte, the latter with an introduction by Frederic Harrison.

—Maarten Maartens is visiting London, and in June will publish a new novel, "My Lady Nobody."

—A work by Col. Phipps on the Marshals of Napoleon, which has been many years in preparation, will be issued in London shortly.

—Frances Eleanor Trollope, the widow of T. Adolphus Trollope, is writing a memoir of Mrs. Trollope, the mother of her husband and of Anthony Trollope.

—In England thirty-three editions have been issued of Dean Farrar's "Life of Christ," and twenty of his "Life and Work of St. Paul."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A TEXTBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By M. Foster, M. D. Revised and Abridged from the Author's Textbook of Physiology in Five Volumes. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $5.

SUPPRESSED CHAPTERS AND OTHER BOOKISHNESS. By Robert Bridges. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

PRINCETON STORIES. By Jesse Lynch Williams. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

COIN AT SCHOOL IN FINANCE. By George E. Roberts. 12mo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company.

A FREAK IN FINANCE; OR, THE BOY TEACHER TAUGHT. Being a Reply to "Coin's Financial School." By John F. Cargill. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

SHEILA'S MYSTERY. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

FORWARD HOUSE. A Romance. By William Scoville Case. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

ENGLAND'S TREASURE BY FORRAIGN TRADE. By Thomas Mun, 1664. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE. A Study in Administration. By Frank J. Goodnow. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

PUSSY AND HER LANGUAGE. By Marvin R. Clark. Including a Paper on the Wonderful Discovery of the Cat Language. By Alphonse Leon Grimaldi. 50 cents.

READINGS FROM THE OLD ENGLISH DRAMATISTS. By Catherine Mary Reignolds-Winslow, (Mrs. Erving Winslow.) In two volumes. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75 per volume.

DR. GRAY'S QUEST. By Francis H. Underwood, LL. D. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75.

MADAGASCAR OF TO-DAY. A Sketch of the Island. By the Rev. W. E. Cousins. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

JIMMY BOY. By Sophie May. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

THE STORY OF PATRIOTS' DAY. Lexington and Concord. April 19, 1775. With Poems, &c. By George J. Varney. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 60 cents.

THE CAT. A Guide to the Classification and Varieties of Cats, &c. By Rush Shippen Huidekoper, M. D. With over thirty illustrations. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

A GENDER IN SATIN. By "Rita." 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

POCKET GUIDE TO THE COMMON LAND BIRDS OF NEW-ENGLAND. By M. A. Willcox. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 60 cents.

HEALTH NOTES FOR YOUNG WIVES. By Aimée Raymond Schroeder, M. D. 18mo. New-York: William Wood & Co.

HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN. By Anna M. Galbraith, M. D. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

CHAUCER, SPENSER, SIDNEY. By Gertrude H. Ely. 16mo. New-York: E L. Kellogg & Co.

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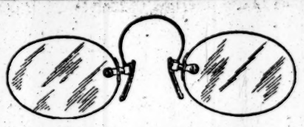

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Testimony for Harry Hyams.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 21.—At the Hyams murder trial to-day, the only testimony of importance was given by M. H. Ramage, an engraver of Philadelphia, who said that on the morning of Wells's death he had met Harry Hyams and Wells at the corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets (about three minutes' walk from the warehouse) at 8:35. He walked with them to the warehouse, Wells going in and witness and Hyams returning by the same route to a barber's shop, where they parted. Mr. Ossler put the witness through a searching cross-examination, but failed to shake him.

Chicago Brickmakers on Strike.

CHICAGO, May 21.—By order of the Brickmakers' Alliance, all the brickyards in Cook County will be closed to-morrow, three of the largest having shut down to-day. The order will keep 2,500 men out of employment. The alliance wishes to force the Masons and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union to refuse to handle brick made by non-union men. The non-union manufacturers refuse to arbitrate.

STRUCK AT HIS CAPTAIN

Corp. Henderson of the Twelfth Regiment Will Be Court-martialed.

FOUGHT COMRADES LIKE A TIGER

Reprimanded at Inspection, He Defied Capt. Dyer, Then Tried to Hit Him—Stripped of His Chevrons.

One of the most serious cases of insubordination that has ever occurred among the military organizations in this city was witnessed in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment during and after the inspection of that command by Gen. F. C. McLewee late Monday evening. A Corporal of Company G was arrested and stripped of his chevrons, and he narrowly escaped serious injury and probable loss of life for mutiny and an attempt to strike a superior officer.

When Company G, which is commanded by Capt. George R. Dyer, who is an exmember of Company K, Seventh Regiment, had assembled among the other companies of the regiment in the drill hall for inspection, the Inspector General observed that Corp. A. J. Henderson paraded in a very slovenly condition. The sleeve of his coat was all torn at the shoulder, and the appearance of his uniform generally was not creditable to a non-commissioned officer.

He was spoken to about his unmilitary appearance, especially upon such an occasion, and answered back in a very disrespectful manner, although ordered by Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Frederick C. Harriman to keep quiet. Company G is one of the best companies in the regiment, and at the inspection had all of its seventy-one officers and men present, and, not wishing to mar its good record by a disturbance on the drill floor, the disrespectful conduct of Corp. Henderson for the time being was allowed to pass.

Capt. Dyer, however, although a kindly officer and a great favorite with his company, believes in strict discipline, and was determined not to allow so flagrant a case of unmilitary conduct to go unpunished. After Company G had marched from the drill floor into its company room, the Captain ordered the men to stand at attention while he took Corp. Henderson to task for his unmilitary conduct. He told the Corporal that his conduct was a disgrace to any one wearing the uniform of a National Guardsman, much more a non-commissioned officer of the Twelfth Regiment, and declared that he should at once reduce the Corporal to the ranks and have his chevrons stripped off in the presence of the entire company.

Then Corp. Henderson began a tirade of abuse of Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Harriman, during which he used obscene language, giving them to understand that he did not care for anything or anybody. He was threatened with a gag, and suddenly, when Capt. Dyer approached near him, he made a rush and struck at the Captain, who, in the confusion, was pushed against a chair and fell over it, but sustained no injury. Then there was a wild scene, and amid the greatest excitement a dozen members of the company jumped forward to prevent the mutineer from getting at the Captain.

None of the men, however, was as quick as Lieut. Harriman, who, seeing the attempt of Corp. Henderson to strike Capt. Dyer, like a flash shot out his right hand, which landed on Corp. Henderson's neck with such force that the corporal fell. In less time than it takes to tell a dozen members crowded around and held him prisoner. Corp. Henderson kicked and yelled and struggled, and he gave several men all the work they could do to hold him. His shirt collar was almost torn off and he was almost choked. Capt. Dyer gave orders that the men use no violence on the prisoner, unless it was absolutely necessary for them to do so in order to protect themselves.

When the Corporal found his struggles for freedom were useless, he desisted. Meanwhile, Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, who had been sent for, arrived, and upon hearing the circumstances of the disorder immediately ordered the man to be placed in arrest and taken under a guard to the basement of the armory. He sternly told Corp. Henderson that any further efforts at violence or disorder would be met with the most severe measures, and that, if he did not keep quiet, he would have his head knocked in with the butt of a gun. This threat seemed to have the desired effect upon the Corporal, who went down with the guard without further violence, and remained in the basement without making a noise.

It was approaching midnight when Henderson was released from arrest. Col. Dowd was still in the armory. Henderson was taken before the Colonel, who questioned him, and told him in plain words that he deserved to be shot. The man still maintained a defiant mood, and said the military authorities could do as they pleased, so far as he was concerned. Henderson claimed that he was not intoxicated.

He said he had been in charge of some recruits early in the evening, and, because, not knowing their business, they marched to the right instead of the left in execution of his orders, he was scolded by the Captain and Lieutenant, who, he said, had assumed that he had given wrong orders, and that he was under the influence of liquor. This Corp. Henderson said, was the beginning of the trouble which later caused him to lose his temper.

He further claimed that he did not intend to strike the Captain, but was only moving his arms about and attempting to reach his locker to put away his uniform and get his civilian dress, when this attempt was misconstrued. Members of the company, however, were practically unanimous that Corp. Henderson had made a most determined effort to assault the Captain, and that the latter would have been justified, under the circumstances, in running Henderson through with his sword.

Only three men could be found who had any sympathy with Henderson, and they condoned the offense on the ground that he was under the influence of liquor. Capt. Dyer says he will have Henderson court-martialed on three different charges—drunkenness on duty, disrespect to superiors, and mutiny. He further stated that he would push the case to the full extent of the law.

NAVAL MEMORIAL DAY

An Extended Programme Prepared for Sunday, May 26.

Sunday, May 26, is Naval Memorial Day, and under the auspices of Naval Post 516, G. A. R., the graves of the officers and men of the United States Navy who are buried in the United States Naval Cemetery in Brooklyn will be decorated.

Among the organizations taking part in the ceremonies will be Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Port of New-York; Monitor Association of Brooklyn; Gideon Welles Association of New-Haven, Conn.; E. A. Stevens, Naval Post, No. 104, of Hoboken; Naval Cadets of New-York; Ladies' Naval Guard of Hoboken; Daughters of Veterans of Robert Anderson and A. S. Williams Post, No. 394; Bostwick Cadets, and delegates from several New-York and Brooklyn Grand Army of the Republic posts.

The orators of the day are Amos J. Cummings and Postmaster General Wilson, Chaplains the Rev. J. P. Chidwick, United States Navy, and the Rev. Dr. Ellwood Nash of Brooklyn. The escort will consist of a detachment of bluejackets and marines from the navy yard. The line will be formed at the Brooklyn end of the bridge at 1:30 P. M., the start being made at 2 P. M. sharp.

IMPORTANT PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Officers Who Profit by the Retirement of Meade.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The promotions in the navy following Admiral Meade's retirement are as follows:

COMMODORE LESTER A. BEARDSLEE, commanding Pacific Station, to be Rear Admiral.
JOHN A. HOWELL to be Commodore.
NICOLL LUDLOW to be Captain.
CHAPMAN C. TODD to be Commander.
GOTTFRIED BLOCKLINGER to be Lieutenant Commander.
LEROY M. GARRETT to be Lieutenant.
ENSIGN WILFRED B. HOGGATT to be Lieutenant, junior grade.

Deaf and Dumb Institute Officers.

The Directors of the New-York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington Heights, held their seventh annual meeting yesterday afternoon, and elected the following officers:

President—The Hon. E. L. Fancher, LL. D.; First Vice President—The Rev. C. A. Stoddard; Second Vice President—Morris K. Jesup; Treasurer—George A. Robbins; Secretary—Thatcher M. Adams; Board of Directors—Avery T. Brown, Everett Herrick, Albert M. Patterson, Hewitt Scudder, James B. Ford, and Benjamin Perkins.

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ITS OFFICERS ASKED FOR A RECEIVER

G. B. Rhoads to Wind Up the Affairs of Bowery Fire Insurance Company.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday appointed George B. Rhoads receiver for the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company of 168 Broadway and 124 Bowery, with a bond of $50,000, on the application of President Charles A. Blauvelt, William P. Woodcock second, G. G. Brinckerhoff, H. Kranich, H. B. Pye, and other Directors of the company.

The nominal liabilities are $217,248 and the assets $186,983. The liabilities consist of $148,595 due on contract with the Palatine Insurance Company for reinsurance, $66,122 to policy holders for losses adjusted and unadjusted, $1,924 for past-due dividends uncalled for, $100 rent, and $507 for salaries. The assets consist of $20,000 in Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad stock, $30,000 in New-York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock, $10,000 in Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad bonds, $700 in City of Minneapolis park bonds, $9,682 in premiums in course of collection, $5,000 on mortgage, $99,804 cash, and $11,797 due on account of reinsurance.

The company was incorporated in 1833, and formerly had a capital of $300,000, which was reduced to $200,000 three years ago. The company decided last March to retire from business and to reinsure its risks with the Palatine Insurance Company.

MINISTER HASELTON WILL SURELY RETIRE

His Resignation Will Be Accepted at the End of His Vacation.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Seneca Haselton of Vermont, who recently tendered his resignation to the President as United States Minister to Venezuela, after charges had been made against him by Rear Admiral Meade, will retire from the Diplomatic Service of the United States in about three weeks.

Mr. Haselton, when he learned of the charges, asked for sixty days' leave of absence in which to come to Washington and make an explanation, indicating that he would tender his resignation, to be accepted after the explanation had been given.

A telegraphic acceptance of the request was sent Mr. Haselton, and he came to the United States. His leave will expire in about three weeks, and his resignation, which was tendered some time ago, will be accepted at that time, in accordance with the suggestion made by himself.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Additional Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Engineer Corps, two months; Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Engineer Corps, one month and fifteen days' extension; Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. John L. Hintz, Second Infantry, fourteen days' extension; Lieut. Frederick Van Llew, Second Infantry, three months' extension; Major Henry M. Cronkhite, Surgeon, four months; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry, two months and twenty days; Lieut. Willis Uline, Twelfth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut Albert J. Russell, Seventh Cavalry, leave until further orders; Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, leave until Sept. 1; Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, three months from Sept. 1; Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, one month and fifteen days' extension.

—Assignments to Regiments of Officers Recently Promoted.—Major James M. J. Sanno, from Captain Seventh Infantry to Third Infantry, vice Crandal, retired; Capt. George S. Young, from First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Seventh Infantry to Seventh Infantry, Company H, vice Sanno, promoted; Capt. Charles L. Steele, from First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry to Eighteenth Infantry, Company F, vice Lloyd, retired; First Lieut. John S. Grisard, from Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry to Seventh Infantry, Company B, vice Barbour, appointed Quartermaster; First Lieut. Charles P. Russ, from Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry to Eighteenth Infantry, Company K, vice Steele, promoted.

—Major William H. Gardner, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Headquarters of the Department of Dakota, and will report at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory for duty to relieve Major Henry M. Cronkhite, Surgeon.

—Transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry.—Capt. Charles H. Potter, from Company I to Company F; Capt. Charles L. Steele, from Company F to Company I.

—Lieut. Col. John L. Rodgers, Second Artillery, will report to the Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

—Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and will join his company.

—Major Samuel Whiteside, Seventh Cavalry, will report at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Navy.

—Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, commander of the Pacific station, has been ordered to examination for promotion May 24.

—Chief Engineer N. E. Bates has been detached from Mare Island Hospital and will take three months' sick leave.

—Boatswain J. H. Brown has been ordered before a retiring board at the Navy Department.

—Lieut. Commander J. H. Hemphill has been ordered to examination for promotion May 22.

—Capt. J. A. Howell has been ordered to examination for promotion May 23.

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UNION CLUB MAY MOVE

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The Question of Change to be Decided To-night—Proposition to Erect a Building to Cost $1,000,000.

After years of struggle and internal dissension, the conservative element in the Union Club has finally succumbed to the younger and more progressive members, and the result is that in the near future the club will probably abandon its present home, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and take new quarters at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

In this movement the club simply follows the march of the city's progress northward. The decision was doubtless accelerated by the success which has attended the opening of the magnificent home of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The Union Club is the last organization of its kind to remain below Twenty-third Street, in a region given up almost wholly to trade.

The club has in contemplation the purchase of seven lots on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, the present site of St. Luke's Hospital, on which to erect a new clubhouse. It is expected that the action of a committee in selecting this site will be approved at the meeting of the club this evening. The price of the seven lots is said to be $800,000, and the cost of the projected clubhouse, exclusive of the site, will reach $1,000,000.

When the club established itself in its present home, in 1855, it was in the centre of the fashionable quarter of the city. The rapid growth of the city northward has changed the character of the surroundings. Fifth Avenue has been invaded by trade, and churches and clubs and other social institutions have followed the trend northward.

The younger element in the club has been battling for years for a change of location, which would bring the clubhouse again into the fashionable section of the city, but heretofore it has suffered defeat at the hands of the older and more conservative members, who had got used to the present house and its location, and had no desire to move. The dissatisfaction among the younger men, accentuated by the establishment of the Metropolitan Club so much further up town than any club of its character, has finally swept away the opposition, and a committee was appointed some time ago to look for a site for a new home. This committee consists of John N. A. Griswold, Clarence A. Seward, Edward W. Milbank, Frederic D. Tappen, Alexander T. Van Nest, and J. Hampden Robb.

It was conceded that the site must be on Fifth Avenue, and on a corner. Three sites were

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Passport.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:15—National Symphony Orchestra.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—Der Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	51	51	6 P. M.	46	54
6 A. M.	50	51	9 P. M.	45	52
9 A. M.	47	52	11 P. M.	44	50
12 M.	47	52	12 P. M.	44	50
4 P. M.	47	57			

Average temperature yesterday.....48.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....52.6
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....61.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

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THE MAYOR'S "VETO."

The failure of the Constitution to specify distinctly the effect of the non-acceptance by a city of a special bill relating to its "property, affairs, or government," after the Legislature has adjourned, has given the opportunity to raise the question whether the Mayor's "veto" is then decisive. The answer to the question is a matter of inference, or of interpretation of the intent of the Constitutional provision.

Section 2 of Article XII., after defining general and special city laws and declaring that the latter shall not be passed except in conformity with its requirements, provides for sending certified copies of such bills to the Mayors of cities and for their return within fifteen days, with the Mayors' certificates stating whether they have been accepted or not. If accepted, they are subject to the action of the Governor "as are other bills," but "whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature" and shall then go to the Governor. The plain inference here is that if it is not passed again it does not go to the Governor and cannot become a law, though the Constitution does not say so. It simply must be so, or the provision regarding acceptance amounts to nothing.

But suppose "the session at which it was passed" is ended when the bill is returned. There is a provision that in that case it shall be sent to the Governor with the Mayor's certificate, instead of to "the house in which it originated." If accepted, of course the Governor may act upon it, as upon other bills. But if it is not accepted, what? We do not see that the Governor can do anything except file it with the defunct measures of the session. It cannot be passed again, and if the inference is sound that an unaccepted bill that is not passed again during the session dies, there is no ground for a different inference when it is returned too late to be passed again. There is nothing to give it any more life than any other unaccepted special bill that has failed to pass a second time.

The inference is strengthened by the provision that the title of every special city law which has been accepted shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," and that of every such law which is "passed without such acceptance" by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city." This implies that it does not become a law unless it has been passed after the non-acceptance.

It has been stated as an objection that this gives the Mayor, in the case of a first-class city, and the Mayor and "legislative body" of a city in other cases, an absolute veto of special city bills after the adjournment of the Legislature. That is quite true, and it is the evident intention of the Constitution. So the Governor of the State has an absolute veto upon all legislation left in his hands after the session ends, though during the session a bill which he disapproves "may nevertheless again be passed" by a two-thirds vote. Moreover, if this were not the case with special city bills, it would only be necessary to delay their passage until the end of the session to make the provisions regarding acceptance by the city concerned of no effect whatever.

We should hardly have considered this a question involving enough doubt to justify discussion but for the claim put forward by persons of presumed legal ability and learning that the Governor may approve of special city bills that are not accepted and give them the validity of law. That view is opposed to what seems to us to be the obvious intent of the Constitution.

A POLITICAL TEAPOT.

There was trouble in the Board of Aldermen yesterday over the question of increasing the membership of the Committee on County Affairs from five to seven. The boiling and bubbling over this great issue rose very nearly to the dimensions of a tempest in a teapot, and at the bottom of the seething there was politics of portentous import. There was Platt politics and anti-Platt politics, Tammany politics and anti-Tammany politics, and, more than all, that noxious compound known as a "Platt-Tammany combine." Out of the bubbling caldron and the mingling of various colored spirits came forth a Committee on County Affairs of seven and not of five, two Platt Republicans, two Tammany Democrats, two anti-Platt Republicans, and one anti-Tammany Democrat—a combination and a form indeed on which every faction has set its seal to give assurance of a "combine."

The cleverness of this combination is patent on the face of it. For Republican purposes there is a majority of Republicans, and for Platt-Tammany purposes there is a Platt-Tammany majority. Exactly where the politics comes in would not be obvious except for the fact that this committee is engaged in carving the city into Assembly districts. There is not much chance for applying great party principles in the ordinary duties of the Aldermen, and even a bi-partisan division of lampposts and awnings has not been popularly called for.

But this process of dividing twelve Senate districts into thirty-five Assembly districts is dignified by the term "apportionment" and fills the Aldermen with a sense of political consequence. Its tendency to magnify the Committee on County Affairs was irresistible, and the membership had to be increased to contain its importance. The Constitution requires this division of districts to be made "by the book of arithmetic," and it intended to exclude politics, but if a Platt-Tammany "combine" cannot circumvent a little thing like Constitutional intent and extract advantage from parceling population, excluding aliens, it has not the cunning commonly credited to it. We shall see how many Platt and how many Tammany. Assembly districts can be carved out and how few districts can be left to the opponents of the "combine." This is what all the tempest was about that raged in the teapot at the City Hall yesterday, but when the lines have once been drawn there is no telling what they will cut through next. It may be well, however, to keep an eye on the franchises. Lauterbach did not go into politics for nothing.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE TREASURY

The estimated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, as calculated by Assistant Secretary Curtis, are as follows:

Available balance	$85,000,000
Gold reserve	97,000,000
Due from syndicate	10,000,000—$192,000,000
Deficit July 1	53,000,000
Deficit added Dec. 1	35,000,000— 88,000,000
Balance in Treasury Dec. 1	$104,000,000

This estimate, of course, is based on the assumption that the revenues will continue at the present rate, and that there will be no extraordinary demands on the Treasury. It is sufficiently favorable to make all talk of an extra session impertinent. It can also be assumed with reasonable certainty that there will be no occasion for any further loans before Congress shall have had ample opportunity to act on the question of revenue.

It is plain, however, that the question of revenue will be pertinent and even urgent at an early period in the session of the new Congress. The solution of the problem will fall principally to the Republican majority in the House of Representatives, but the Democratic minority will also have its share of responsibility and its leaders cannot too promptly or carefully prepare themselves to meet it.

THE EFFECTS OF THE DECISION.

A decision such as that of the Supreme Court cannot but have effects far more extensive and important than the checking of the attempt at raising a few millions of revenue by one particular method. It must necessarily have a very considerable influence upon the political and social movement of the American people, since, in a certain sense, it is itself a part of that movement. Stripped of all but its purely legal relations, the difference between the majority and the minority of the court was in substance this: The majority held that the Constitution prohibited the income tax except by apportionment according to representation, because the income tax by any reasonable interpretation is a direct tax. The minority held that the Constitution intended to require apportionment only where it could equitably be made, and, as the income tax could not be apportioned equitably, no such requirement was intended The latter proposition is far more involved and obscure than the former; it depends entirely on inference; it is, therefore, much less authoritative. On the strict legal interpretation the majority must be conceded to have far the stronger side.

But were it merely a matter of strict legal interpretation, the decision would arouse no such feeling and would inspire no such vehement language as was indulged by the minority Judges. The question that underlies the legal question is the power of Congress to enact class legislation. The income tax was distinctly class legislation, and that is what makes its defeat so bitter. That is what excites such passionate utterances as those of Justice Harlan and Justice White and some of those of Justice Jackson. Despite their judicial training and their sense of professional responsibility, they cannot conceal their belief that they are the champions of the many against the few, of the relatively poor and unprivileged against the relatively privileged and wealthy. It is a curious belief for anybody to hold, but these Judges evidently hold it.

The effect of the action of the court has its real importance in the degree of influence it will exert on public opinion in this regard. Will it strengthen the sentiment that undoubtedly exists, or will it check that sentiment? Will it tend to hasten or to prevent the conflict to which the minority Judges so plainly and apparently so sincerely point?

We are profoundly convinced that its tendency will be conservative, that it will allay rather than intensify the passions that have been awakened, that it is a bond of security rather than a threat. And for this reason: It will more clearly bring home to the minds of the great body of the people not only the safeguards that surround the equal rights of all classes in what they possess or can earn, but the real value of those rights to those who have little as well as to those who have much. The common understanding throughout the country has been instructed and the common imagination has been greatly impressed. There has been a vague feeling ever since the income tax was first agitated that it was intended to tax those who have for the benefit of those who have not. The action of the court makes that feeling clear and vivid. The very language of the minority Judges helps that impression. That of their advocates in the press makes it still more distinct.

Therein lies our safety, for, whatever may be true of other lands, it is true of our land that those who have are far more numerous than those who have not. Of those who have, the greater number have but little, but they value it all the more, they have a keener desire and a more sturdy determination to increase it, they are more resolute not to permit it to be taken away from them in whole or in part. If they are indifferent to legislation that tends to injure them, it is because they do not understand it, and anything that brings it sharply to their attention is bound to range them on the right side. This is what the income tax decision will do and what gives it its permanent value.

MECCA'S HOLY WELL.

Owing to the complete disappearance of cholera in all parts of Europe which were infected last year, except in Russia, where recent reports indicate that the disease has almost died out, the new outbreak at Mecca deserves attention, because there is danger of fresh infection from that foul half-way house at which this plague brought from the far East, has so many times been disseminated through the Mediterranean countries. The chief agent of dissemination at Mecca is the "holy well," an aged cesspool which is used by the pilgrims not only as a well, but also, practically, as a bathing place.

The reports recently received by our Government show how the germs are distributed by the water of this contaminated pool. The first cases appeared on April 22. One of the victims—the first—was a pilgrim who had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope; the second was a pilgrim from Morocco; and the third was a pilgrim from the Soudan. Cholera is not present in any one of the three countries named, but it does prevail at the quarantine station on the Red Sea, where all sea-borne pilgrims from the far East must stop, and it is very probable that infection was communicated to these three pilgrims from the clothing of Eastern pilgrims through the agency of the "holy well." At the end of April there were only 25,000 pilgrims in the holy district, but in the last week of June there will be at least 200,000 at Mecca, and the history of recent epidemics in that city shows that 30,000 or 40,000 may find graves there.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The present General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church does not attract the same amount of popular attention as its recent predecessors. The reason for this is obvious. The same question is at issue, the question of preventing schism in the Church and of enforcing uniformity of doctrine and discipline; but it is not at issue in the same way. Dr. Briggs, in a word, is out of it. When he was in it the proceedings had the same interest as that of a fox hunt, or any other sport in which the object of one party is to capture and that of the other to escape. It appealed in the same way to the sporting instinct of humanity, and the subject matter made it possible, in addition, for serious persons to share and avow the interest who would have thought it unseemly to join in the chase of a wild animal or even in the hue and cry after a runaway accused of crime. Now the Briggs case is disposed of by the disfellowshipment, if the word be permissible, of the seminary in which the offender was allowed to teach, and is still allowed to teach, his obnoxious doctrines. The issue, therefore, is concerned with principles and no longer with persons, and hence has lost its human interest.

The proceedings of the present Assembly are directed mainly to rendering impossible a recrudescence of the Briggs or any other heresy in any Presbyterian theological seminary. For this purpose it is proposed that the General Assembly shall be erected into what is called a quasi-corporation, having the power to interfere by legal process whenever it appears that funds given or bequeathed for the purpose of propagating Presbyterian doctrines are diverted to propagating what in the judgment of the General Assembly is inconsistent with those doctrines. The General Assembly is thus made the representative and attorney of the Church and also of the benefactors of the Church.

This disposition seems to raise some interesting legal questions, but it is to be assumed that the committee which has the matter in charge has been acting upon competent legal advice. It has obtained from many of the seminaries the promise of their assistance in procuring such changes in their charters, or fundamental laws, as would subject them to the supervision of the General Assembly. If the project encounters no legal obstacles it promises to be efficacious for its purpose, unless the majority of the Assembly should be infected with the newfangled notions of Biblical interpretation. The unlikelihood of such a result is increased by the precautions that are taken to prevent the growth of heresy, for the majority of the General Assembly will come from schools into which these heresies are not allowed to penetrate, and the presbyters who acquire heretical notions must do so through private study after their graduation.

If there are no legal obstacles in the way we do not see why this course should not secure the Presbyterian Church from the presence, in any offensive or alarming number, of Biblical professors or ministers who know more about the Bible than was known in England during the seventeenth century. There is, however, an additional precaution which, though obvious, seems to have been overlooked. It must be evident to every thoughtful minister that the so-called higher criticism, with the Baid's character and political leading to infidelity and vice, is of German origin, and that its ravages in the Presbyterian Church are due to the knowledge of German acquired by professors and students. It would probably not be sufficient ground for refusing to ordain a minister that he knew German, for he might be born so and unable to help it. But the willful and deliberate acquirement of the German language by a student of divinity would indicate a depraved state of mind and a rooted desire to disturb the peace of the Church. By excluding such persons from the ministry the peace of the Church would be very much more effectually preserved from the oppositions of science falsely so called.

THE SALE OF DISEASED MEAT.

Recent inquiries as to the cause of the increase of the price of beef have drawn public attention to the slaughtering and packing industry, and some interesting facts relating to the Government's inspection service have come to light. This inspection service was designed to meet the objections of foreign countries by preventing the exportation of diseased meats, and it appears to have been of great value in this respect. It also appears, however, that meat which has been inspected by Government agents and found to be diseased is afterward sold for consumption in this country.

We quote, as bearing upon this objectionable practice, the following letter, which was sent to Mayor Hopkins of Chicago in June last by Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture:

"My Dear Sir: Apparently reliable information leads me to conclude that a large part of the beef and pork condemned by the Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at Chicago is sold to local dealers, put upon the market in your city, and at last consumed in the homes of your citizens. This is an endangerment of public health. It should not be tolerated for a single day. Nothing but your active official co-operation as Mayor of that great city, through the health officers and sanitary boards under your direction, can prevent the sale of the diseased meat, which United States Inspectors reject as unfit for inter-State commerce or the export trade, to Chicago consumers. The act of Congress authorizing the United States inspection gives the agents of the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Animal Industry no authority to destroy carcasses which they condemn as unedible. The statute provides only that such condemned carcasses cannot be shipped into other States or to foreign countries. The statute leaves these carcasses where the animals are slaughtered.

"Unfortunately, many of those condemned are placed in the local markets and sold for consumption in the cities where the great abattoirs do business. To prevent the disposal of such carcasses in the city, county, and State where the animals are slaughtered the laws of the United States are powerless.

"Permit me, in view of the above, very earnestly to ask your vigilant co-operation in this attempt by the General Government to conserve the public health. The carcasses which have been condemned as diseased, unwholesome, and unedible ought to be burned or tanked or in some other way—perhaps by chemicals—converted into land fertilizers."

We do not understand from remarks of the Secretary recently published that the situation with respect to this matter has undergone any change since that letter was written. A number of carcasses of pork and beef sufficient to supply the export demand are inspected microscopically in Chicago, Boston, and other places. Those which are found to be diseased and are rejected for export use are the property of the slaughterer and packer, and the National Government, which has inspected and condemned them, cannot prevent the sale of them for consumption in the State where the inspection has been made.

The Chief Inspector at Boston says that he has been instructed not to interfere with the shipment, for consumption in this country, of hog carcasses which have been inspected in or near Boston and found to be infected with trichinosis, although the exportation of such carcasses is, of course, prevented. It appears to be admitted that such carcasses, after they have been condemned for export at Boston, are sold for consumption, and it is explained that the use of such pork is free from risk in this country because our people thoroughly cook the meats which they eat. It is true that thorough cooking makes such pork innocuous, but it is not true that all pork consumed in this country is cooked thoroughly.

The sale of carcasses of beef or pork which have been inspected and condemned, for the export trade, should be prevented, but, under existing laws, the people must rely upon their local health authorities for protection. Fortunately, the citizens of New-York can rely with confidence upon their Health Department in matters of this kind. The subject, however, deserves the careful attention of Congress and local health authorities in all parts of the country. Not only the carcasses set aside for export, but also those which are to be condemned at home, should be subjected to thorough sanitary inspection, and those which are unwholesome and dangerous by reason of disease should be withheld from the food supply.

One Henry Hibighorst has leaped at a bound into fame. He was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court as insane, and he is a hatter. His insanity is still sub judice, but of his hatterism there is no dispute. There have been mocking persons going about for years, irreverent of the wisdom of their ancestors as expressed in proverbs, demanding to know why hatters should be mad, what they have to be mad about, who ever knew a mad hatter, and other like flippant inquiries. These open unbelievers are put to shame, and also the sceptics who have been inclined to believe that hatters had been vaccinated against insanity by the proverb, and that they of all men were surest to be free from mental delusion, that the Scripture might not be fulfilled. But now the proverb is vindicated, and wisdom is justified of her children, to wit of Hibighorst. We may look next March for the capture of a hare in a state of acute mania.

An impressive service is soon to be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, for the purpose, among others, of invoking, in behalf of the French troops in Madagascar, the aid and protection of Joan of Arc. Unviews have sadly changed since she departed this life, the probabilities are that the contemplated appeal will turn out to have been injudicious. The Hovas are bravely defending their country against a foreign invader, and, in such circumstances, Joan of Arc is more likely to give any assistance it may be in her power to offer to them than to her own misguided countrymen. So far as known, the saints have not as yet taken sides in the Malagasy war. The French cannot expect any better luck than that, and should say very little about their campaign in cathedrals or churches of any kind.

When one contemplates the case of Gen. Di Cesnola, he almost wonders whether there really is such a thing as logic in the world; whether the law of cause and effect is still in operation, and what the precise product of two multiplied by itself may be. That the ex-Consul to Cyprus should not remain in charge of the Metropolitan Museum has been proved time and again. There is absolutely no doubt of it. And yet he stays!

If there had been a collateral inheritance tax in Massachusetts on legal acumen and forensic ability, when Rufus Choate died, it would have caused the Choate of to-day to labor for a generation to pay it, even with the large fees that he is known to command. His many successes in the past have all been eclipsed by his success before the United States Supreme Court in the income tax law argument. If the shade of the mighty Rufus is not more watchful than it has been in the past, and Joseph H. outlives his jovial, easy-going young manhood, the laurels of the uncle will have to be pieced out to fit the brow of the nephew.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—THE FRENCH PAINTERS.

French art has received so great a recognition in this country, and forms so large a part of the more important collections, that necessarily we may look to see it represented here at its best. Nor are we disappointed. It may be doubted if any museum in France contains a more fully representative group of modern Frenchmen at their very best than does the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Beginning in Western Gallery, No. 10, where are the pictures bequeathed by the late Catharine L. Wolfe, we may remark her portrait, by Cabanel. Refined in its conception, clever in its drawing and technique, this canvas is a type of successful academic work. That it lacks in a measure soul and fire; that it has but little of enthusiasm or subtlety, we may admit; but it is scholarly, dignified, and able to a degree, and certainly it is very like the subject, as one remembers her. We pass by an attractive little "Puritan Girl," by George H. Boughton, and come to a somewhat early Chaplin, a "Haidee." The fashionable Frenchman became more clever with advancing years, and his later efforts had greater freedom of brushwork and were less tight and dry than this work here shown.

Two pictures by Louis Leloir, one a water color, a "Wandering Minstrel," and an oil, "Choosing the Dinner," both show the highest mark of dexterity and cleverness of this always fascinating painter. They are not great art—it may as well be at once admitted that great art is not frequent—but they are graceful and decorative and they possess much charm. Much more serious is the "Night Patrol," by De Camps, a splendid composition, glowing with rich, luminous color, and painted with delightful abandon. A large cattle picture, by Van Marcke, has gone somewhat black with years, a fault of the artist and the pigment he used, for the canvas is not old. It is called "The Mill," and there are many animals, drawn and painted, with great understanding, and by one of the best of modern cattle painters. Of the several works here by Bonnat, an "Egyptian Fellah Woman and Child" is his best example. His peculiar methods, his rather dark and bituminous quality of pigments, seem to lend themselves very happily to this subject. The strong, masculine, laborer-like sentiment with which he has invested the dull, heavy peasant woman is full of the character of the hopeless, downtrodden race whereof she springs.

Gustave Brion contrives in a broad way to give much detail to his Alsatian subject, "Return from the Christening." The visitor may study the quaint costume and the interesting types of Alsace, and find withal the same touch of humanity that makes the whole world kin. Vibert, who may be always relied upon to tell an interesting story and to paint it dexterously, continues true to his traditions in "The Reprimand," with his fat, sleek priest and the Spanish mother and daughter. Near by, however, and as an object lesson as to how far detail may be carried, is a wonderful example by Charles Bargue, the past master and prince of jugglers with the brush. His "Bashi Bazouk" is simply the last word in the matter of marvelous dexterity. None, except himself, before or since his time, has ever equaled him. Note the surprising indication of every little particular; the magic finish, and, yet, with it all, see how big is the conception, and how well the panel holds together as a mass. Nothing is sacrificed to this marvelous detail, and while no point is too small to escape him, the utmost attention is given to the more important features of his work. After familiarity with this panel it will not surprise the readers to learn that at his death, an untimely, sad, and premature death, the artist's lifework was comprised in less than a score of pictures.

Troyon stands out pre-eminently the greatest of French cattle painters. Here may be seen a splendid example by him, called "Holland Cattle." It is sober and masterly, well composed, ably arranged, and there is evidence of a complete appreciation of the construction of his beasts. Rosa Bonheur's "Weaning the Calves" has perhaps more elements in it of popularity, but it is not so good a picture. Here is a large canvas by Jules Lefèbvre that would have been quite as effective on a much smaller scale. It is entitled "Graziella," and represents a girl of Capri against an evening sky. Now we come to four infinitesimal panels, that might on the other hand have been painted in much larger proportions. They are well done, however, and are, "Fox Hunters," by John Lewis Brown; "Sleeping Hunter," by Zamacois; "Interior," by Domingo, and "Bric-à-Brac," by Bakker-Korff. "Cat and Kittens," by Lambert, may be fredly admired. No one has painted felines more ably. This group is a particularly happy example of the artist's justly famous work. Two landscapes by Daubigny may be seen. One, "On the Oise," is commonplace, the other, "On the Siene," is better. There is a sober charm to Tony Robert Fleury's "Musical Cardinal," and sumptuousness of color to Schreyer's "Arabs on the March."

Gérôme is well represented by a large and carefully wrought out composition, "Prayer in a Mosque; Old Cairo." Here this master of composition, inexhaustible in his resources, has given an astonishing view of the devout Musulman at his prayers, with interesting architecture and quaint surroundings, all faithfully recorded—photographic almost—and yet arranged with consummate artistic skill. On the same methods, yet appealing more from its painting side, is the "Entrance to a Mosque," by Pasini. The exquisite Moorish building, bright in color, with two or three figures, one of a man, the other horses, all delightfully indicated, are executed with perhaps more freedom and less rigidity than in the canvas by Gérôme. There is a somewhat spotty Corot, not quite as happy as some of his effects, entitled "Nille d'Avray," and by Fortuny a dainty, masterly little water color of "Camels Reposing," that will repay the most careful study, for it is all that a water color should be and leaves criticism dumb.

Appealing in a popular sense is "The Storm," by Cot, well known through reproduction. Two figures of a young man and girl are making their way across the canvas. Albeit somewhat theatrical, the work has much force, and the idea is well expressed and carried out. The detail in the little Boldini, "Gossip," is another instance of masterly treatment, and at the same time big conception. There is nothing small about this work but its size. In other respects it is handled on large lines, with proper attention to the big qualities, and it is most interesting and satisfying. A dignified and enjoyable composition of two figures is "The Minstrel Boy," by Gallait, which, though hung somewhat high, will pay to observe closely. While "The Idle Student," by Thomas Couture, apart from his "Decadence," at the Louvre Gallery in Paris, is quite his masterpiece. The picture speaks for itself and renders any description unnecessary. Of Jules Breton's "Religious Procession in Brittany" the same may be said, for it is far and away his most important work. To those who know the Breton and who have witnessed his curious religious customs and manners, this work will show how faithful the artist has been and what remarkable character and local color he has given.

Bouguereau's idealization of the Breton in his "Brother and Sister" is soulless, compared to this last work, but it is a good example of the popular artist, and the cleverness must be admitted after all. "The Visit of a Sister of Charity," by Edouard Frère, is an excellent bit of the work of his school, with its render sentiment and its loose method of painting. Great delicacy, considerable pathos, and pleasing, homely arrangement, make this a sympathetic work.

There are several pictures by Meissonier, but there is room to speak only of two. The smaller—and it is very small—is of two figures, "A General and Adjutant." Neither figure is as large as one's little finger, and yet, no detail of expression, of uniform, or of equipment is omitted. It would require a microscope to fully comprehend it all, and, in point of fact, was probably painted with the aid of a magnifying glass. The other canvas, the largest the artist ever painted, is the "Friedland,1807," and will probably remain for many years the vital point of interest among the modern French painters in this collection. It is a monumental work, the labor of many years, the culmination of the study of a lifetime. It may be questioned if the artist is more effective in this extraordinary grouping of an immense number of figures than in his smaller works. The canvas lacks, in a measure, the ensemble, and we are, perhaps, appealed to in various parts of the canvas. There is no concentration, as it were. There is, however, an irresistible attraction about it, a force and energy, and, above all, the marvelous accuracy and detail, an astounding finish, and a combination of figures, horses, and waving grain, that fairly carries one away. We forget all in our admiration of the man's command over his material, in his mastery of the technique of his profession.

Herbert has one of his low-toned, luminous heads, full of that quality of sentiment that he knows so well how to express, and by Detaille there are at least two important compositions, one a curious wood interior, with many figures, representing "A Skirmish Between Cossacks and the Imperial Body Guard, 1814." This is earlier and in a more labored style than "The Defense of Champigny," in which we see the artist more as we know him of late years. This is a large canvas, with no end of soldiers, officers, and still life of all sorts. Detaille has not spared himself here, and has brought into requisition all his skill and dexterity, with most interesting results. More Bretons, naïvely painted by Trayer; a sumptuously colored "Banquet Hall," by Isabey; a rich-toned Fromentin of "Arabs Crossing a Ford," and we come to the large Lerolle, "The Organ Rehearsal," one of the popular pictures here, and justly so. It is fine in conception, painted with great skill, and is thoroughly original in composition. Few large pictures so well justify their size.

Of the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, it is late to say much. Reproductions in etching, engraving, photograph, and chromo have thoroughly familiarized it to the world. By her brother, Francois Auguste Bonheur, there is a really superb cattle picture of animals in a wood, the sunlight struggling here and there through the trees, and all about a delicious sense of light and nature. The artist was lost under the shadow of his sister's great name, but he left here a masterpiece in its way. L'Hermitte, one of the master landscapists of the age and equally strong in his figures, is seen to great advantage in his "Vintage," rich and luscious in color, powerful in drawing, and big in every way. It is a forceful, splendid effort.

There are others, admirable in their way, but what may not be referred to on this occasion. This notice may be fittingly closed with a word or two about the chef d'oeuvre of the lamented Bastien Lepage, the famous "Joan d'Arc Listening to the Voices." Time has dealt kindly with the canvas, softening it down, bringing it together, and mellowing the color. To those who know the picture, every visit brings only keener satisfaction and greater enjoyment. It is a noble effort, worthy of the great name the young man left behind. The figure of the girl is a genuine inspiration, appealing with terrific force and directness, and is a monument to the genius and the invention of its creator.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE

A Perfectly Conclusive Letter from Dr. Jacobi.

To the Editor of The New-York Time.

In your issue of to-day my name appears as that of one of the signers of a petition opposed to the bill now before the Mayor which directs or permits the transfer of the insane of New-York County to State care. Now, Mr. Editor, in this case I cannot keep up my habit of remaining silent under misrepresentations, and beg to protest against the use of my name in this connection. For, instead of signing the petition, I refused to sign it, and, instead of favoring the continuation of city carelessness, I am in favor of State care for the insane, have always been so, and shall probably always remain so.

For twenty years the State Charities Aid Association has worked for State care, for ten years I have taken part in its endeavors to deliver the most unfortunate of all our sick from the clutches of cruel Superintendents, avaricious contractors, fraudulent officers; to free them from neglect, hunger, dirt, and brutality. These have been the treatment of the insane, not only in out of the way poorhouses, but in our own City of New-York. One of our Commissioners of Charity, still in office, acknowledged last year, when on the witness stand, that New-York's food for the insane was insufficient, improper, foul; that many patients slept on the floor; that roofs leaked; that medical aid was insufficient; that employes had been brutal, &c., &c. The efforts of the State Charities Aid Association proved successful in 1890, and the Legislature of 1895 is now—unanimously—offering to take charge of our county's insane. It is, I think, time for us to be consistent, and that what we have been fighting for these many years, viz., more humane consideration, better treatment, decent food for the insane, and their delivery from the corrupt patronage system of a band of so-called politicians, should be gratefully adopted when opportunity is freely offered.

Does it mean much, this petition of a very few of my medical brethren, among whose names those of some who rank foremost as neurologists are still absent? Do the few signatures—though they be good names—mean anything in the face of the fact that the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York County Medical Society—aye, the very Neurological Society, and the Medical Society of the State

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE

French Military Court Sentence Is Apparently Nullified.

A PROBABLE CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY

Accusations Made in Madagascar About the Rubber Concession --State Department's Complete Documents.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The French Government, acceding to the demand of the United States, has transferred the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller to ordinary or civil jurisdiction.

This action apparently nullifies the sentence of twenty years' confinement imposed on Waller by a French military court in Madagascar, and indicates either his trial by the civil judiciary or his ultimate release from prison.

The matter has now reached a stage where the United States Government has ample evidence on which to base a claim against the Government of France, possibly involving the payment of indemnity for the treatment accorded to Waller and the abrogation of the concession obtained by him of valuable rubber forests. Waller is still in prison at Marseilles, but may be transferred to some civil penal institution.

The evidence in the case received at the State Department is practically complete, and it is understood to contain some rather startling facts that have not heretofore become public. Edward Telfair Wetter of Georgia, who succeeded Waller as United States Consul at Tamatave, it has been claimed, did not put forth his best efforts to extend the relief of his Government to a distressed citizen of the United States.

It is shown by the corerspondence sent to the State Department that the French Government was suspicious that the rubber concession secured by Waller from the Hovas was obtained for the purpose of providing a coaling station for United States naval vessels.

Such an accusation was openly made in Madagascar by partisans of the French. Whether or not this belief was actually entertained by the French authorities, cannot be learned, but the documents now on file at the State Department assert that after the French authorities had refused to confirm the concession of the Hovas, French citizens took possession of the rubber forests transferred to the ex-Consul, and that French vessels have been taking away great quantities of the product to the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

The concession is situated on the seacoast, in the southeast part of the Island of Madagascar, and affords many excellent locations for a coaling station.

The exact charge on which Waller was tried has not yet become definitely known to the United States, excepting to a few of the officials of the State Department. Newspaper dispatches have stated that Waller was charged before the military court with sending a letter to the Hovas, containing a suggestion of a revolutionary project against the French authorities.

It now appears that the alleged letter was taken possession of by the French, through the application of Article 111, of a decree issued by the chief of the naval division of Madagascar, dated Jan. 18, 1895, prohibiting all correspondence, "except through the channel of the local Post Office." Waller, it was charged, endeavored to send a letter addressed "M. Teissier, Merchant at Tananarivo, via Vatomandry, by a British merchant ship."

The letter was mailed at Natal, and in the course of its journey to Tananarivo was deposited by the British mail in the Tamatave Post Office, where it was opened by the French officials.

This letter is said to have contained information concerning the strength and sanitary condition of the Tamatave garrison, with other details of a suspicious nature relating to the French forces and fortifications, as well as an inclosure from the editor of The Madagascar News, reflecting on the morality of French officers and soldiers and denouncing two American merchants as French spies.

Paul Bray, Waller's stepson, who recently arrived in New-York from Madagascar, via Marseilles, spent nearly the entire official day at the State Department to-day, reading the papers concerning the case, and, late in the afternoon, had an interview with Acting Secretary Uhl. He declined to discuss Waller's case, holding that he might say something to prejudice it, but expressed himself as highly pleased with the steps that the State Department was taking in the matter.

At Zanzibar, Mr. Bray was obliged to leave the French vessel on which his stepfather was being conveyed to Marseilles, but he secured passage by another vessel to that port, and had an interview there with Ambassador Eustis. He says that while on the ship with Waller he was treated with consideration, and he has no complaint to make on that score.

ALFRED TAYLOR FOUND GUILTY.

Marquis of Queensberry and His Son Have a Fight in the Street.

LONDON, May 21.—Alfred Taylor was found guilty on two counts in the indictment against him to-day. The Court deferred his sentence until a verdict should be reached in the trial of Wilde, which will begin to-morrow.

The Marquis of Queensberry met his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, in Piccadilly, shortly after the conclusion of the trial. He stopped him and abused him roundly for continuing to uphold Oscar Wilde.

A quarrel ensued, and the police arrested and led both father and son to the Vine Street Police Station, where they were released.

Another report says that the Marquis and Lord Alfred fought in the street with sticks and fists, the son getting the worst of the battle. The crowd cheered the Marquis.

The Marquis and his son have been summoned to appear in the Marlborough Street Court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and fighting on the street.

ELBE DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

Crathie's Witnesses Will Not Go to Berlin Nor Elbe's to London.

LONDON, May 21.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the Elbe disaster was resumed to-day, the witnesses who were called before the Coroner's inquest at Lowestoft concluding their testimony.

Counsel for the North German Lloyds steamship Company offered to send the survivors of the Elbe here to testify, provided the Crathie's witnesses should afterward be sent to give evidence in the inquiry before the German Marine Court.

Counsel acting on behalf of the Crathie objected to sending the English crew to Bremen, contending that the German inquiry would not be a fair trial, as shown by the speeches of several German Ministers in the Reichstag.

The inquiry was adjourned until June 10, in the hope that in the meantime the Elbe witnesses would come to London to testify.

HIGHER TARIFF OF BARBADOS.

Duties on Sugar and Molasses Which Were on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Department of State has received from United States Consul Tate at Barbados, West Indies, the new tariff passed by the Legislature of that colony, which is to continue in force until Dec. 31.

It increases the duty on the following articles: Salt fish, 2 cents per 112 pounds; rice, 96 cents per 100 pounds; molasses, 24 cents per gallon; corn and grain, unground, 20 cents per 100 pounds, and sugar, $2.40 per 100 pounds. Heretofore sugar and molasses were on the free list.

VISCOUNT WOLMER'S QUESTION.

Having Inherited a Peerage He Has Lost a Commoner's Right.

LONDON, May 21.—The committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the question affecting the right of Viscount Wolmer to sit as a member of the lower house, despite the fact that by the death of his father he had succeeded to the rank and title of the Earl of Selborne, reported to the House to-day.

The committee finds that Viscount Wolmer, having through right of succession become the Earl of Selborne, a peer of Great Britain, he is no longer entitled to sit in the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Details of the Difficulty and Praise of Crespo's Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament, yesterday, that no explanation had been received from Venezuela with reference to the hauling down of the British flag and imprisonment of her Majesty's police officers, will be better understood when read in the light of the following facts:

In November last several Venezuelans were engaged in cutting wood on the right bank of the Cuwuni River. Inspector Barnes of the British police force ordered them away. They refused to obey, claiming that they were on Venezuelan soil. They were notified that if they remained after a certain date they would be expelled. They continued to remain, and were driven across the river.

Thereupon a body of Venezuelan police went over to Inspector Barnes's headquarters and arrested him and several of his men. They were taken to Upata, in the State of Bolivar, and there released by order of the Caracas Government. Inspector Barnes claimed that his house was entered by the Venezuelans and some of its contents stolen.

At the request of the Venezuelan authorities, he made an estimate of the damage suffered by him, and was immediately reimbursed. Inspector Barnes reported his arrest to his superior officers. The British Government demanded an explanation through the German Minister at Caracas, diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela being suspended. Up to the present time the Caracas Government has failed to furnish the explanation demanded.

Late copies of Caracas papers contain full accounts of the festivities, religious, social, and military, which occurred in that city on May 3, 4, and 5, in connection with the centenary of José Gregorio Monagas, whose memory is venerated in the republic because of his emancipation of the slaves while President, in 1858.

The Venezuelan papers demonstrate that President Crespo is a wise and prudent executive. He recently sent a message to the Venezuelan Congress, recommending a material reduction in the national budget for the ensuing year.

In a carefully-prepared paper, which at once received the consideration of both branches of the Congress he pointed out where sinecures in the public service might be abolished, salaries reduced, and other expenses reduced to a minimum, which would result in a saving of 20,000,000 bolivars, equal to $4,000,000 in American gold.

Congress accepted the President's recommendation. The proposed reductions will not, it is said, embarrass the Government in any particular, inasmuch as all the necessary appropriations are provided for as heretofore.

The finances of the republic are reported to be in a healthful condition. An emphatic denial is made of the report that the Government proposes making an issue of paper money. So far from that being the case, the new Constitution, it is said, expressly provides that circulating medium shall be limited to coin.

The only paper money used are bank notes, which are not a legal tender, but which pass readily and are accepted in payment of customs duties, where the bank of issue permits an examination of its books by the Government authorities. Venezuela is on a bimetallic basis, the proportion of gold to silver being in the ratio of 3 to 2.

URUGUAY AND BRAZIL'S ACTS.

Minister Mendonca's Comments on the Quarrel of the Two States.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—"Have you any information," the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, was asked to-day, "as to the insults alleged to have been contained in President Moraes's speech to Congress regarding Uruguay and to which the Uruguayan Minister at Rio Janeiro is said to have taken exception?"

"It cannot be true," Minister Mendonça replied, "that President Moraes has insulted Uruguay, either in his speeches to Congress or in any other way. President Moraes is a calm, deliberate, and conservative man, and I cannot believe that he would make any insulting reference to a country with which we are at peace.

"I will, however, notice," the Minister continued, "that the information comes from Buenos Ayres. The press of the River Plate is notoriously hostile to Brazil, and I always discount its utterances. The interview which I gave the United Press on Thursday last regarding the situation in Rio Grande do Sul was cabled to the River Plate—that is to say, its material portions were—and has created the impression that there is no alternative but a war between Brazil and Uruguay, and that I should be glad to see such a war.

"My idea was that I hoped the Congress would authorize the Government to use any means necessary to put down the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul, even at the cost of a war with any of the abettors of the rebels.

"Personally I should dislike to see a war between Brazil and any country. I am so firm a believer in peace and arbitration, and have such confidence in the prudent ways of diplomacy, that I cannot be justly credited with such extreme views. Moreover, I have no information about the facts in question, in addition to what has been published by the press."

BUDGET COMMITTEE IN FRANCE.

Seventeen Will Support and Sixteen Oppose Income-Tax Measure.

PARIS, May 21.—The Bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies have elected a Budget Committee.

The members of the committee are almost unanimously opposed to the Government's proposals as they stand, but differ as to the best way of modifying them.

The committee consists of sixteen Government Republicans, one Socialist, fourteen Radicals, and two Deputies who usually vote with the Radicals.

It is expected that seventeen will support an income-tax measure and sixteen oppose it.

LONDON, May 21.—The Daily News tomorrow will print a Paris dispatch saying that the result of the election of the Budget Committee is a serious blow to the French Cabinet. The new taxes are attacked on all sides.

The Moderates contend that Premier Ribot might retrench in the Departments of War, Marine, and Public Works, while the Radicals protest against the increase in military and other expenditures.

M. Bouvier made a remarkable speech in one of the committee rooms. He showed that the expenditures of the Government increased 1,000,000,000f. ($200,000,000) every decade. He said that such an increase was beyond the country's means, and declared that France was nearing disaster, which retrenchment alone could avert.

EARTHQUAKE INJURES SPOLETO.

Station Partly Destroyed, Houses Damaged, and People in Panic.

ROME, May 21.—The town of Spoleto, about sixty miles from this city, was shaken by a violent earthquake yesterday evening. The railway station was partly destroyed and crevices were made in the walls of many of the houses and in a portion of the walls of the prison.

The inhabitants were panic-stricken, and, even after the first excitement had subsided, were afraid to return to their homes, and passed the night in the streets.

Vehicles were sent to-day from Terni, ten miles from Spoleto, to bring away the families of the railway employes in the latter place. The shock was felt in Terni and Foligno, but no damage was done in either town.

COREA'S CAPITAL IN TROUBLE.

King's Father Imprisoned in His Residence and Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch from Seoul to The Globe says that affairs in the Corean capital are in a critical condition.

The Prime Minister has resigned and the Minister of the Interior has asked the assistance of the foreign diplomats in administering affairs and preserving order.

The police surround the residence of the King's father, Tai-Wan-Kun, formerly King Regent, and leader of the anti-Japanese party. Entrance to and exit from his residence is forbidden.

ARMENIAN CRIMES EXAGGERATED.

Admiral Kirkland Exonerates the Sultan from All Blame.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Herbert has received a report from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, in regard to the reported Armenian outrages in Asia Minor.

The report indicates that the alleged outrages were exaggerated by those who had appealed for assistance. The Admiral states that he examined a number of persons in the hope of obtaining some substantiation of the reported atrocities, but invariably failed.

Admiral Kirkland is emphatic in exonerating the Sultan from blame in these much-discussed troubles, and his views as to the absence of atrocities are concurred in by all the United States diplomatic representatives whom he met in that section of the world.

AN ODD DRAWINGROOM INCIDENT.

Princess of Wales's Duty Confided by Her Wish to Princess Louise.

LONDON, May 21.—Truth to-morrow will say that the Princess of Wales paid an unexpected brief visit to the Queen on May 16 for the purpose of requesting her Majesty to excuse her from holding a drawing room to-morrow. The Queen gave a reluctant consent.

The Princess, according to Truth, has a particular reason for absenting herself on this occasion, and the duty had to be confided to Princess Louise, inasmuch as Princess Christian is indisposed and Princess Beatrice had arranged to accompany the Queen to Scotland.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON.

A Reception by the Secretary of the United States Embassy.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss Roosevelt, gave a reception today at their residence, in Upper Belgrave Street.

There was a large attendance of Americans, including all the members of the staff of the United States Embassy. Among the guests were Miss Runyon, Mr. L. A. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol; Mrs. Lathrop, Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Col. Napier, and Mrs. Napier.

Bimetallism in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, May 21.—The bimetallic resolution which recently passed the Upper House of the Prussian Diet was carried in the Lower House to-day by a large majority. A Centrist amendment, proposing to omit the words, "with the ultimate object of securing international bimetallism," was rejected by a vote of 187 to 92.

Fever Among Troops in Madagascar.

PARIS, May 21.—Dispatches received by mail from Madagascar say that fever is making frightful ravages among the French troops, especially among those who spent the rainy season on the coast. In one company of soldiers, 150 strong, only forty men are available for duty.

Parliamentary Dissolution Scare.

LONDON, May 21.—The Westminster Gazette, in an article on the dissolution scare, says the panic in the lobby is not shared by the Ministers, who have decided that unless they are defeated upon a vital issue, Parliament will not be dissolved this session.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in Paris.

PARIS, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid dined last evening with Premier and Mme. Ribot, and took luncheon to-day with Ambassador Eustis. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will go to London Thursday.

APACHE INDIANS ARE MAKING TROUBLE

Depredations in Grant and Socorro Counties, New-Mexico.

FORT WORTH, May 21.—News was received here to-day from Silver City, New-Mexico, that many Apache Indians had left San Carlos Reservation and were making trouble in Grant and Socorro Counties. This band has been seen as far north as the Mogollon country. Only two white men and one squaw have been killed.

The Indians are armed heavily, and miners are flocking to the larger towns for the protection of themselves and families. Couriers have been sent out to warn the ranchers and miners. It is said the Indians are in distress from insufficient rations, and further outbreaks are feared, with no adequate military protection.

The nearest available troops are at Fort Grant, Fort Bowie having been abandoned.

Mr. Jungnickel's Orchestral Concerts.

At the Madison Square Garden last night a new series of orchestral concerts was begun. About this time every year it occurs to some one that the Metropolis is languishing for the want of good music, and so-called Summer nights' concerts are revived. It may be that New-York is in need of music, but there is room for doubt as to whether it is necessary to import a conductor from another city to supply the want. Mr. Ross Jungnickel, who appeared last night as the director of the new National Symphony Orchestra, comes from Baltimore, where enjoys a high reputation as a conductor of orchestral concerts. There did not appear to be anything especially new about his orchestra, except its name. The players were all well known to this city, though they have not recently been heard in any one orchestra, and, at least one of them—Mr. Schreurs, the first clarionet—has of late been in Chicago, with Theodore Thomas. The others were drawn from the forces of Mr. Damrosch and the Philharmonic Society, and it must be said that it would be difficult to assemble sixty more competent men.

Mr. Jungnickel himself, appeared to be a conductor of dry methods. He was extremely undemonstrative in his manner of directing, but this of itself signifies nothing, for many conductors do a good deal that is for the eye alone. But there was nothing in Mr. Jungnickel's readings to excite unusual interest, and at times he seemed to be lacking in control of his forces. This was especially noticeable in the "Tannhäuser" overture, in which the strings were frequently in disorder. The programme was pleasing, but a good deal of its effect was lost in the hungry spaces of the sound-swallowing auditorium. Three novelties were heard—Sondermann's "Norse Folksongs and Dances," a tiresome composition; the prayer and "Angel's Pantomime," from Humperdink's "Häusel und Gutel," and an intermezzo by Macbeth. The Humperdink music was interesting, by reason of its charmingly suave melody and its beautiful orchestration. Among the other numbers on the programme were the march from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," Lassen's "Festival Overture," Liszt's "Les Preludes," and Strauss's "Morgen Blätter" waltzes.

Death of Augustus H. Gilman.

Augustus H. Gilman of the United States Navy died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Clarendon Hotel. He was appointed Paymaster in the navy June 6, 1861, and two weeks later was sent to the United States ship Marion, on blockading duty, and was afterward transferred to the Santee. In September, 1862, he was ordered to the Naval Station, Mississippi Squadron, at Cairo, Ill. In January, 1866, he was ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and in April, 1869, he was sent to the United States ship Delaware as Fleet Paymaster, Asiatic Squadron.

In June, 1871, Mr. Gilman was promoted to Pay Inspector, and the following month he was ordered to the Navy Pay Office in Boston. In March, 1873, he was ordered to the Wabash as Fleet Paymaster to the European squadron, and in March, 1887, he was ordered to the Navy Pay Office in New-York. In June, 1879, he was promoted to Pay Director, and in November, 1881, he was sent to the Navy Yard in Boston, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing. In May, 1884, he was again ordered to the Navy Pay Office in New-York, and in August, 1886, he was retired.

Death was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. His wife and sister-in-law were with him at his death.

A Sheriff Murdered.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—Sheriff George Dunham of Montgomery County was shot and killed by William Connell last night. Dunham had demanded of Connell an explanation of reports which he had been charged with making regarding Dunham's relations to Mrs. Dunham.

Officials in Formosa Recalled.

LONDON, May 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Pekin stating that an imperial decree has been issued recalling from Formosa the Governor and all of the other Chinese officials, civil and military.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning May 26th, boats will leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, and 6:00 P. M.

Arrive at New-York 8:35, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 12:00 M., 6:50 P. M.

Additional trains will leave New-York for the seashore from foot Liberty Street, via all-rail route, at 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.—Adv.

SPOKE FOR GOOD ROADS

Mayor Schieren Talks to the Members of the Brooklyn Association.

IT WAS THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

St. Clair McKelway Favors the Return Coney Island Cycle Path Because Walking Is More Fatal than Bicycling.

The good-roads movement gained many strong supporters as a result of the semi-annual meeting of the Brooklyn Good-Roads Association, held last evening at Liberty Hall in Bedford Avenue. There were many prominent and influential public men present, and what some of them said was highly interesting and instructive.

President A. H. Angell presided, and in opening the meeting referred with pardonable pride to the worthy purpose for which the association was formed. There were present many prominent wheelmen and wheelwomen and others who do not pedal, but each was apparently equally interested.

Mayor Schieren graced the occasion, and there were with him on the stage St. Clair McKelway, Park Commissioner Squier, Commissioner Albert F. White of the Department of City Works, W. H. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, and others.

Mayor Schieren was one of those who spoke early in the evening. His remarks were to the point and interested the good-roads men. They learned through his talk that in him they have a strong ally. The Mayor said:

"When Napoleon invaded Germany on his famous march to Russia, he constructed good military roads, in order to transport heavy artillery to his field of operations. At that period there were no other means of transportation over land, and Napoleon was compelled to build these magnificent roads as a matter of necessity. They were of model construction, level, smooth, and solid, and lined on both sides with trees. After Napoleon retreated from Moscow, and left Germany, these splendid roads were utilized for commerce, and carefully preserved. They have stood the wear and tear of trucking for years, and are still in excellent condition, although they are now superseded by railroads for transportation purposes, and are only used for local travel.

"Every one who has had the good fortune to travel through Germany—and I have traveled through most European countries—must admit that the roads there are excellent, and must admire their beauty, as they are lined with many tall trees, which give ample shade. No doubt, they are the pride and admiration of the cyclers of Europe.

"Since cycling has become the ruling fad in this country, so that the grandfathers, yes, and even the grandmothers, are using the wheel, and when modern stables are transformed into sheds or shops with racks for the steel steed—which is the coming horse and a very economical one, because it eats no oats and does not kick or cut up on the road—it is absolutely necessary to provide for this new order of things. This is a fad which has come to stay, and the cyclers rightfully demand good roads or paths for their accommodation.

"We must, therefore, plan additional facilities and build practicable roads for the exclusive use of the wheel, the same as we have provided bridle paths for equestrians in our parks and elsewhere in the past. Our present parks and boulevards are not wholly suited to the modern steed. We must reconstruct our park roads, and set aside a portion of the roadway for the exclusive use of bicycles, or make additional paths for them. But whatever is done, let it be done most thoroughly and effectively—something that will be practicable and lasting.

"Brooklyn suffers to-day from a former policy of makeshifts. Our wretched cobblestone pavements are an instance of this, and no matter how often they are repaired they are never satisfactory, and cannot be made so, and they should be superseded as speedily as possible by other and more modern pavements.

"Will good roads pay? Yes, and pay well for any community that will build them. Good streets and roads will attract many people to a city or town which has them. Long Island is one of the most healthful places in this country, but her roads are inferior to many in the vicinity of New-York, especially in New-Jersey. If the townships of this island would construct excellent macadamized roads, they would double their population in a short time. The cool Summer breezes and fine, level country roads would make them a perfect paradise for cyclers.

"The municipal administration of Brooklyn is now seriously considering a plan for building a system of good roads and cycling paths in the annexed wards, which will give from twenty to thirty miles of excellent paths to the lovers of the wheel, and will prove a great attraction. We are already ahead of New-York City in having now a splendid cycling path, hardly equaled anywhere else, but we do not intend to stop at that; we mean to make progress, and to furnish even better facilities. We shall endeavor to make easy access for the users of the wheel to these good roads and to our park from any part of the city where they can enjoy a long-distance ride. This will make Brooklyn the most attractive place for driving and cycling in this country."

Everybody applauded the Mayor when he sat down.

St. Clair McKelway's speech did not spill quite so close to the wind as the Mayor's, but there was many a hearty laugh produced by what he said, and he convinced his listeners that good roads were very desirable to any community. Some of the things that Mr. McKelway said were as follows:

"I do not know whether I am here as a conscript or as a volunteer. I wanted to come to listen and to learn, but was told that I would have to talk. The talk here cannot but be instructive. The talk of others will teach me what they know about this subject. My talk will, I fear, teach you and teach them what I do not know about the subject. Nevertheless, I am in favor of good roads, for I have had experience with bad roads. I have seen mules in Missouri stalled to their flanks in the mud of that Commonwealth. I have seen wagons in New-Jersey sink to their hubs in the clays of Hunterdon County. I have seen carriages in Albany with enough soil on their tops to kindle the planting industry of a farmer, and I have seen in the streets of Brooklyn so much mud that pavements were out of sight, while horses and vehicles scattered the soil of thoroughfares on the second-story windows of taxpayers' houses. Experience will make a man the friend of good roads as well as study.

"One can be for good roads and a reformer even if, like the Street Commissioner of New-York, he should prove to be somewhat waring on the public. One can be for good roads and belong to any church or none. In short, one can be for good roads without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Seriously, however, good roads stand for civilization. In various portions of the country where bad roads still abound the people are yet voting for Andrew Jackson for President. Where roads are bad, thinking is bad. Where roads are bad business is bad, citizenship is narrow, prejudice is dominant, schools are poor, and existence runs in contracted and unlovely lines.

"Of course, I am in favor of a return cycle path. It may be the death of pedestrians, but more people die afoot than on the wheel, and, therefore, walking is more fatal than bicycling."

Some of the others who spoke were the Park Commissioner, Mr. Potter, Mr. White, and Mr. Maxwel.

Says the Sailors Are Abused.

The members of the Social Reform Club, at 88 Second Avenue, listened to a discussion last evening on the question, "Should the Organization of Seamen be Encouraged?" The chief speaker was James H. Williams, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union.

Mr. Williams asserted that the cruelty and brutality of the officers of the American merchantmen are quite as bad nowadays as they were fifty years ago. He declared that the office of United States Shipping Commissioner was of no aid whatever to the American sailor.

The Lincoln League Finds Fault.

The Lincoln League, meeting at 272 Grand Street, last evening passed resolutions in condemnation of the removal of Messrs. Murray and Kerwin from the Police Board, and finding fault with the municipal administration for several things, the principal one being the giving of offices to non-residents.

War Ship Monterey at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, May 21.—The United States war ship Monterey has arrived at Callao. The presence of the vessel gives pleasure to the American colony here.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. William Cogswell.

Gen. William Cogswell, the representative of the Sixth Massachusetts District in the last Congress, who died in Washington early this morning, was born in Bradford, Mass., Aug. 23, 1838. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Dartmouth College on his seventeenth birthday, in 1855. He left college to spend a year at sea, at the end of which he entered Dane Law School, at Harvard University. He was graduated there in 1860.

The call to arms in 1861 led him to organize the first volunteer company in Massachusetts, and he served throughout the war from the grade of Captain to that of Brevet Brigadier General. He was Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Infantry when he received his brigade command, and was assigned, by special orders of the War Department, to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the early part of his service, but was with Sherman's army in "the march to the sea," and took part in several notable battles. It was while in the army that he formed his friendship with Gen. Harrison, who was a brigade commander along with himself, under Gen. Ward. This friendship afterward served Harrison in good stead, when Gen. Cogswell was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1892.

Gen. Cogswell came out of the war with the prestige attaching to a young and successful soldier, and within two years, while still under thirty, was elected Mayor of Salem, where he resided. He was re-elected for 1868, 1869, 1873, and 1874, and served in 1870, 1871, 1881, 1882, and 1883 in the lower house of the State Legislature. He was Inspector General of Fish for several years, by appointment of the Governor, and in 1885 and 1886 was a member of the State Senate. He took a prominent position in his later service in both houses, and in the Senate was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and a member of the Committee on Rules. He was distinguished in these years by a more liberal attitude than most of his Republican Party associates toward matters affecting the suffrage, naturalization, and sumptuary laws, and always opposed the attempt to fasten the policy of prohibition upon the State.

Gen. Cogswell was elected first to Congress in 1886, the same year in which Senator Lodge began his Congressional career, and was re-elected in 1888, 1892, and 1894, notwithstanding some changes in the meantime in the lines of his district. He rapidly took a front rank among the Republican members, and, while he seldom spoke at length, usually succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. He was put on the Appropriations Committee in the Fifty-first Congress, and continued on it in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. In this place he gace conscientious study to the needs of the public service, and Massachusetts officials who came in contact with him, like Labor Commissioner Wright and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, expressed themselves as much impressed with his attention and his quick grasp of details.

His judgment was much relied upon, and the newer-comers in the New-England delegation often went to him for advice, which always was given frankly, as to the best manner of presenting measures and promoting the interest of their districts.

A striking proof of the hold he had upon his associates on the floor was afforded when the Ways and Means Committee was framing the Tariff bill in the last Congress. Mr. Stevens, who represented the New-England Democrats on the committee, was contending for a moderate duty on fish. The Southern members did not see the use of it and were about to wipe it out, when Mr. Stevens remarked that the figures were furnished him by Gen. Cogswell.

"Does Cogswell want that?" asked a prominent Southern member. "If Cogswell wants that I guess he will have to have it." And the fish schedule went into the bill as he had drawn it, a substantial form of compliment probably paid to no other Republican member by the framers of the Democratic tariff.

Gen. Cogswell was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and his first choice was his old army comrade, Gen. Harrison. He did much to pave the way for a heavy New-England vote for Harrison when the break came, and the latter often expressed to him his keen appreciation for the service thus rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell were frequent guests at the White House festivities during the Harrison Administration, and when 1892 came the General again had an opportunity to do signal service to the President. He was again a delegate to the National Convention, and was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

The Blaine and anti-Harrison men were somewhat disturbed when they found how strong a supporter of the President had been put at their head, but Gen. Cogswell ruled with such fairness that he probably accomplished more than could have been accomplished by a more partisan course, and the committee reported unanimously in favor of the Harrison delegates in a majority of the contested cases.

Gen. Cogswell's last illness began to be serious about a year ago, and he was compelled to take several trips to Southern latitudes to regain strength. He was so low for a time last Autumn that his political friends feared he would not live through the election, but he afterward rallied and talked of going to Washington to resume his Congressional duties. He was married twice. He leaves a wife and a grown daughter. His father, Dr. George Cogswell, is still living, at an advanced age.

Gen. Cogswell was exceedingly popular with the war veterans, was a member of most of their organizations, and was in frequent request as an orator at their gatherings. His name was often mentioned among Massachusetts Republicans as that of a strong candidate for Governor, but he always preferred to remain in Congress.

John H. Chambers.

John H. Chambers, a former Water Register of this city, died last Sunday afternoon at 2,096 Lexington Avenue. He was born in Duane Street, Feb. 8, 1818, his father being one of the earliest piano manufacturers here. He was graduated from the public schools April 29, 1833, under Principal James Forrester.

He was Deputy City Inspector in 1845-6; Assistant Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, 1848-54; Secretary to the Board of Health; Collector of Assessments, 1861; Librarian and Register of the Free Academy and City College, 1863-9, and Water Register, 1875-80. He was a lifelong Democrat, and an intimate friend of the late John Kelly.

Raphael Lewisohn.

Raphael Lewisohn died yesterday at his residence, 713 Park Avenue. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1854. In 1883 he came to New-York and founded the importing house of Lewisohn & Co., 47 John Street. He was a prominent member of the Freundshaft Club, and was Vice President of the Congregation of Shaarai Tephilla. He had been active in the building of the new church edifice in West Eighty-second Street.

Mr. Lewisohn was known as a generous contributor to public and private charities. He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, founder of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children thirty years ago, and head surgeon and physician of that institution, died suddenly at her home in Chicago yesterday, aged sixty-six.

—Jacob P. Westervelt, one of the oldest residents of Hackensack, died Monday night from the effects of a cold contracted a few days ago. He was eighty-six years old.

—Gen. S. S. Henkle, a prominent lawyer of Washington, many years ago Adjutant-General of Ohio, died very suddenly yesterday morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-President Vasquez of Honduras is at the Waldorf.

—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") of Boston is at the Holland.

—William Barnes, Jr., of Albany and John Drew are at the Marlborough.

—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is at the St. James.

—H. B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit and George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburg are at the Windsor.

—Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, Daniel Magone, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field are at the Everett.

LA GASCOGNE NOT YET SIGHTED

No Alarm Felt by Agents of the French Line Steamship—Changes in Machinery May Have Caused Delay.

The French Line's steamship La Gascogne, whose long absence in the months of January and February excited much public attention, is again on the way to the same sort of notoriety.

The vessel sailed from Havre May 11 and should have been inside of Sandy Hook before noon of last Sunday. She was not, however, and just where she is loitering, and why, no man can tell. Up to an early hour this morning the steamship had not been sighted at Fire Island or Sandy Hook.

To use a phrase which has a somewhat familiar sound, the agents entertain no uneasiness for the safety of the vessel. Nor is there just now any reason why they should.

A mishap of some sort has undoubtedly befallen La Gascogne, but that is not necessarily a cause for serious apprehension. The ship is buoyant and stoutly built, and, as was shown on the trip which was so abnormally extended, she is fully capable of not only keeping afloat, but of keeping her passengers comfortable while mechanics are repairing her crippled engines.

The agents believe that she is swaying with the swell of the ocean somewhere, perhaps temporarily disabled by some such trivial accident as delayed her before, her passengers chafing a little at the unexpected lengthening of the journey, but perfectly safe.

The futility of conjecture in such cases as to the cause of delay was never better illustrated than when La Gascogne kept her many friends on tiptoe last January. When the vessel was more than three days overdue, her absence was heralded in display type, and from fatal collision to the relatively insignificent loss of a propeller flange the entire gamut of misfortune was run. Fire, a capsize, collision with a derelict or iceberg, all came into calculation, and, as was subsequently shown, all conjectures of fatal disaster were wrong. The one guess which proved to be right was that the vessel would eventually arrive safe.

Agent Forget of the French line yesterday recalled the fact that La Gascogne had last year been fitted with new boilers in order that her steam power might be increased.

"The new boilers," he said, "increased the strain on the machinery, which had not been changed, and increased the revolutions of the piston from 53 to 62 a minute. This the piston could not stand, and on Jan. 26, two days after she started on her first voyage with the increased steam power, her piston broke. That piston was taken out and a heavier one substituted, but the bearings are the same, and I think that these, becoming overheated, have swollen, and that this will be found to be the cause of delay."

The steamship State of Nebraska, which arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, did not see anything of the overdue La Gascogne. Capt. Brown reported moderate weather, with light fog on the Banks. It is not at all probable that fog is causing the detention of La Gascogne, as the New-York, Etruria, City of Rome, Scandia, and State of Nebraska all followed practically the same course as the Frenchman, and, although they experienced some fog, it was not of a sufficiently dense nature to materially delay them.

IS A VICTORY FOR SENATOR QUAY

The Pennsylvania Legislature Defeats All the Apportionment Bills—Gov. Hastings May Call an Extra Legislative Session.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 21.—The Apportionment bills, Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative, were killed in the House to-day. It is understood that these bills were defeated at the instance of Senator Quay, who saw in them an attempt to weaken his influence, especially in Philadelphia.

The Congressional Apportionment bill went down by a vote of 78 yeas to 89 nays.

On the Senatorial Apportionment bill Mr. Niles (Tioga) said he desired to protest against the defeat of the measure. It had been charged, he said, that failures to carry out the mandate of the Constitution in this respect before were due to the Democrats, but this excuse could not be given now. He appealed to his associates to pass the bills, and not to permit the Senate to place the odium of defeating them upon the House.

Mr. Lawrence, the Chairman of the Committee of Congressional Apportionment, said he was amazed at the defeat of the Congressional Apportionment bill, and declared that the change in the sentiment of the members was evidently due to some insidious influence. Orders must certainly have been issued, as gentlemen who had come to him urging the report of the bill and subsequently indorsing it had voted against it. He declared that the members would deserve the reprobation of their constituents if they returned home without performing this duty.

Mr. Collins (Lycoming) also made a speech in which he declared it to be the duty of the Republican Party to reapportion the State in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution. He earnestly appealed to the House not to permit the Senate to place it in a false position. But all the talk was in vain, the bill being defeated by a vote of 76 yeas to 84 nays.

When the Legislative Apportionment bill was reached, Mr. Gould (Erie) protested against giving the Democrats any more campaign powder, but the appeal had no effect, the bill being defeated.

Two of the Allegheny members, Marshall and Scaife, voted against the bills, in face of the fact that under them Allegheny would have secured an additional Congressman and Senator and five more members of the House.

In view of the fact that Governor Hastings a few days ago declared squarely for a

RACING IN MUD AND RAIN

A Travesty on Sport at Gravesend for which There Was No Excuse.

A GOOD HANDICAP FOR SIR WALTER

Handspring Was Scratched from the Race in Which He Was Entered, but Was Worked Five Furlongs in the Mud.

There was both surprise and disgust among lovers of racing yesterday because the races of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, which were on for decision, were not postponed. The club could have postponed them until to-day or Friday, as no programme for either day had been provided, and the card for yesterday might have been decided on either day without inconvenience to any one. It would have been a sensible thing for the club to have done, from a financial standpoint, and the right thing to have done, in the opinion of true sportsmen.

But, in spite of the downpour of rain, which converted the track into a canal; in spite of weather conditions that made it certain that the attendance would be of the lightest, and with a certainty that the best card of the year would be ruined by the scratching of a number of horses, President Dwyer insisted on having the races run off according to the original programme. So what might have been a grand day's sport was ruined, and the treasury of the Brooklyn Jockey Club suffered—as not more than 1,200 persons were at the track, and these people were in the worst of humor because they didn't get the sport they wanted.

If President Dwyer was so utterly opposed to having the races postponed for twenty-four hours he certainly should not have scratched his colt Handspring in the opening dash. It was his duty to race him, as a great many people went to the track principally for the purpose of seeing this son of Hanover race.

There has been no horse so much "touted" this year as this one, and to lovers of racing his appearance was to have been the feature of the day. Instead of letting him race, however, Mr. Dwyer struck him out of his engagement. If the track was good enough for other people's horses to race over, why was it not good enough for Mr. Dwyer's horse? That was what people who had paid $2 for admission to the track wanted to know, and they had a perfect right to grumble as they did.

Just before the last race, Mr. Dwyer had his colt worked five-eighths of a mile in 1:04¾, for the benefit of John Hunter, Dr. Knapp, J. R. Keene, James Galway, and a few other personal friends. The colt showed up in very commonplace fashion, being very tired during the last eighth of a mile, though he ran the first half in 0:50. Had he been started in the opening five-furlong dash he would probably have been beaten. That was about the only consolation the disappointed ones had, for they had come to the track prepared to bet on Handspring as "a good thing." His being scratched saved them their money.

Three horses besides Handspring were scratched from the opening dash, leaving a field of five to run, with Joe Rogers the favorite and Arline and Peterman the only others that were backed to any considerable extent. The race was an easy one for the favorite, Joe Rogers leading practically all the way and winning by a length and a half from Fred Train, a 15 to 1 shot, who came fast enough at the finish to beat Arline out for the second money. Peterman, a son of Britannic, pulled up, bleeding at the nose, just as his daddy used to do in his racing days.

Belmar, favorite for the second race, a mile dash for three-year-old maidens, won with very little trouble, much to the gratification of Mr. Galway and his many friends, who always rejoice when this thoroughgoing sportsman wins a race.

The next event on the card was the Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, a selling affair of a guaranteed value of $2,000. This proved an easy race for Brisk, who had already won a race at the track. The Lorillard filly, Heresy, was made favorite for the dash, but she once more falled utterly to run up to anything like the form she has shown in her work, and was a poor fourth in a field of seven. Brisk won in a common gallop by four lengths, in 0:50, a remarkably good performance for the track. Forum and Bessie Browning had a hot fight for the place, which the former finally secured by a neck.

On paper, it looked as if the race for the Parkway Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, would be a rattling one. But Comanche, Beldemere, Buckrene, and Firebrand were all scratched, leaving but four starters, Sir Walter, Bassetlaw, Patrician, and Sabilla. The bookmakers made Sir Walter a favorite at 1 to 3 and 2 to 5, so sure a thing did the race appear for him, and only the more reckless gave backers 1 to 2 for their wagers, the two or three that did this believing that Bassetlaw, at the difference in weights, might give Sir Walter a fight for the money. But Sir Walter was thoroughly at home in the sloppy going, and handled his weight as if it was only a feather, making the trio that ran against him look like common selling-platers. Sir Walter indulged Bassetlaw with the lead for about half a mile, and then Doggett sent him to the front, so as to be out of the way of the mud that flew from the heels of the imported horse. Once in front, Sir Walter remained there to the finish, though Bassetlaw closed on him at the finish, and was only beaten by a neck. Bassetlaw would not have been so near had not Doggett eased up on Sir Walter in the stretch.

Captain T. ran in blinkers in the fifth race, and, hooded in this fashion, showed no disposition to run out, as he did on his last appearance. So he won the fifth race by a couple of lengths from Charade, the latter just beating Prig, who was backed as a rare good thing, for the second money.

Six of the fourteen horses entered for the final dash of the day, one at six furlongs, were scratched, and Wernberg had an easy victory over the field, winning as he pleased from Ed Kearney, who, some people thought, had a chance to win the Brooklyn Handicap.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the post betting against the several starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05.

1—Joe Rogers, W. C. Rollins's b. c., by Torsoline—Hana, 118 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Fred Train, F. Hadlich's b. c., 118.....(Banks)
3—Arline, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 108.....(Reiff)
4—Peterman, 111.
5—Hanovarian, 118.
6—Santuzza, 108.
7—Bernardine, 100.
8—Little Dorritt, 108.
9—Izmar, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Joe Rogers	..1—5	15—1..Santuzza	....6—1
15—1..Fred Train	..6—1	15—1..Bernardine	...6—1
7—2..Arline	.....6—5	6—1..Little Dorritt	.2—1
5—2..Peterman	....4—5	5—1..Izmar	.....2—1
15—1..Hanovarian	..6—1		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:47½.

1—Belmar, Preakness Stable's, gr. c., by Belvidere-Adele, 109 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—Mirage, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 115.....(Littlefield.)
3—Ingoldsby, Adele Stable's, br. c., 105..(Sheedy.)
4—Hazelton, 107.
5—Kisbern, 100.
6—Corncob, 105.
7—Bedouin, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Belmar	.....2—5	7—1..Kisbern	.....2—1
3—1..Mirage	.....1—1	10—1..Corncob	.....4—1
4—1..Ingoldsby	....8—5	6—1..Bedouin	.....8—5
8—1..Hazelton	....2—5		

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year olds, of $50, or $20 if declared; starters to pay $100 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $1,500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third; selling allowances. Half mile. Time—0:50.

1—Brisk, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Springfield-Active, 107 pounds.....(Penn)
2—Forum, L. Stuart's blk. c., 100.....(O'Leary)
3—Bessie Browning, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 107½.....(Reiff)
4—Heresy, 90.
5—Buccaneer, 97.
6—Benamela, 108.
7—Carib, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Brisk	.....2—1	6—1..Buccaneer	...2—1
3—1..Forum	.....1—1	8—1..Benamela	...5—2
10—1..Bessie B'ing	4—1	15—1..Carib	.....6—1
1—1..Heresy	.....2—5		

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, or $20 if declared; starters to pay $100 additional; with $2,000 added, of which $1,500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¾.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 5 years, by Midlothian-La Scala, 124 pounds....(Doggett)
2—Bassetlaw, M. M. Allen's b. h., 5, 105.....(J. Lambly)
3—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 100..(Lambly)
4—Sabilla, 3, 93.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—20..Sir Walter	..Out	4—1..Patrician	... 3—5
7—1..Bassetlaw	..6—5	15—1..Sabilla	.... 3—1

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year olds and upward of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wanderer-Clio, 106 pounds.....(Keefe.)
2—Charade, W. R. Jones's b. h., 6, 106.....(Hamilton)
3—Prig, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 4, 107.....(Penn)
4—Little Matt, 4, 102.
5—Now or Never, a, 106.
6—Van Brunt, 3, 96.
7—Doric, 3, 103.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Captain T	.....6—5	8—1..Now or Never	.2—1
5—1..Charade	.....7—5	15—1..Van Brunt	...6—1
2—1..Prig	.....4—5	20—1..Doric	.....8—1
8—1..Little Matt	....2—1		

SIXTH RACE.—A heavy handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 4 years, by Muscovy-Holmdel, 122 pounds..(R. Doggett.)
2—Ed. Kearney, R. D. Leach's ch. c., 4, 120.....(Penn.)
3—Factotum, J. Crilly & Co.'s br. c., 4, 111.....(Keefe.)
4—Assignee, 4, 115.
5—Ormus, 4, 110½.
6—Connoisseur, 3, 112.
7—Claurece, 3, 103.
8—Kerry Gow, a, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Wernberg	....2—5	15—1..Ormus	.....6—1
6—1..Ed Kearney	..8—5	12—1..Connoisseur	.4—1
8—1..Factotum	....3—1	15—1..Claurece	....6—1
4—1..Assignee	.....8—5	15—1..Kerry Gow	...6—1

MORRIS PARK IS LEASED.

The Jockey Club Will Run the Westchester Track in the Future.

The Jockey Club has leased Morris Park and will change it from a proprietary concern, with everything run for the benefit of the Morris family, into a high-class race course.

The deal was practically concluded at the Brooklyn race track yesterday, when A. H. Morris met Messrs. August Belmont, James R. Keene, Dr. G. L. Knapp, and others interested in the scheme. The members of The Jockey Club agreed to take Morris Park on a two years' lease, with the option of a renewal for a term of eight years after the expiration of the original lease. The latter is reported to be at the rate of $25,000 a year.

It is the purpose of the new lessees of the track to convert it into the headquarters for the greatest racing organization that America has ever had, even excelling the American Jockey Club in its palmy days at Jerome Park. There will be no racing there this Spring, but as soon as plans can be perfected, a number of rich stakes will be opened for a great race meeting this Fall. During the Winter, rich stakes will be announced for the season of 1896, including renewals of the Withers, the Belmont, the Hunter, and the other fixtures that made Jerome Park famous before the lottery family wiped it out of existence by the power of its money.

The Jockey Club, as an organization, will be but temporary managers of this, the finest race course in the world. It is proposed to reorganize the old American Jockey Club or the New-York Jockey Club on a broad plan, in which the social features of a country club shall play an important part. The fostering of legitimate racing, both on the flat and across country, will, of course, be the dominant idea of the management. The club will be in no sense a money-making organization, and every cent of profit that results from running the club and its meetings will go into a racing fund, and be returned to the horse owners in the shape of stakes and purses. On this plan it is expected that the new managers will be able to offer richer stakes than any other racing organization in the country. The gentlemen interested believe that Morris Park can be lifted above the Brighton Beach level when the feeling of opposition to proprietary tracks and the Morris family is removed, and they will spare no money, time, or effort to bring it up to the level of what they think a first-class racing association should be.

Horsemen yesterday were delighted when they learned that Morris Park was to pass under new control, and be run on a liberal business basis in the future. About the success of the scheme not a doubt was expressed. That the creation of a new club, such as is proposed, will be of inestimable benefit to the sport is the universal belief.

Interesting News for Horsemen.

—Racing is to be resumed at the Roby (Ind.) track this afternoon. Most of the stables now situated in the West are preparing to come East, as the racing outlook there is of the very worst, the game having practically passed into the hands of such professional gamblers as Edward Corrigan and George V. Hankins and their chums.

—Charles Fleischman & Sons of Cincinnati yesterday tried to buy from "Gus" Straus of Lexington, Ky., his fast filly Amanda, who has won $6,000 in stakes this year. The terms were not satisfactory to Mr. Straus, but the Messrs. Fleishman will probably "come again," as they usually buy whatever they set out to get.

—The Jockey Club is to hold a meeting to-day and will probably select Stewards to represent the club at the various meetings licensed by it. Joseph J. Burke, Francis Trevelyan, and Assemblyman John A. Hennessy are the gentlemen most mentioned as likely to be appointed Stewards.

—Charles Fleischman & Son have bought from Burnham McClelland, for $25,000, his black colt Halma, the best three-year-old in the West. Halma is by Hanover-Julia, by Longfellow.

—The Pennsylvania House yesterday by a vote of 156 to 19 passed the bill prohibiting poolselling. The bill has already passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor for his approval.

—Montauk, Mr. Richard Croker's colt, was not a starter in the race for the Badminton Plate, which was run for at Bath, England, yesterday.

Fast Time with a Six-in-Hand.

Lawson N. Fuller drove his six-in-hand team a mile on Fleetwood track in 3:04. The horses were all bred at Mr. Fuller's farm, near St. Albans, Vt. The quarter was made in 0:48, the half in 1:33, and the three-quarters in 2:19. Mr. Fuller will attempt to beat yesterday's record on Decoration Day. The gate money on that day will be presented to the Manhattan Hospital.

Pimlico Races Postponed.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—There has been a constant downpour of rain here all day, and the opening of the Pimlico meeting had to be postponed until to-morrow. The track has lately been made one of the best in the country, and, with good weather during the rest of the week, some very fast trotting ought to be seen.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

—Despite the blue law that prevails in Connecticut against speculation on harness racing there will be some trotting in the Nutmeg State this season. The first regular card reported is at Norwalk, where a Spring meeting lasting for two days begins this afternoon. Two classes are on for each day, the 2:27 and 2:45 trots being the events for the opening card. In the former are several trotters from this vicinity, including Chris Lang, the California colt that John Goldsmith brought out in 1893, and now owned by John McGuire of this city; Waverly King, a black stallion from Orange, N. J.; C. H., a black gelding, entered by J. Allen, Guttenburg, and the brown mare, Eagle Lake, from Jersey City. The 2:45 class has Roy, another of McGuire's lot; Zuelika, by Stranger, from Astoria; Beve, from Guttenburg, and Gold Gift, a gelding named by W. H. Brooks, the New-York trainer. On Thursday the 2:33 and 2:25 trots end the meeting, and these will also have some candidates from the metropolitan district. Charles E. Swan, who trained at Fleetwood last year, has a stable at the Norwalk track, and acts as Secretary of the association.

—Edward Odell, a Southern trainer, who has been located in the North for the past two seasons, first at Parkway track, Brooklyn, and since then at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, has some good material in his stable this year. The trotters with records that he is handling are Fred Wilkes, 2:16½; Dandy C., 2:21½; Grace W., 2:21½, and Verdi, 2:25½. The pacers with marks are McGinty, 2:15¾; King, 2:24¼, and Emily Hal, 2:25½. Among the green trotters in the Odell string are Grace Turner, two years old; Oscar L., a yearling, by Alcantara, out of Cambridge Girl, 2:28½; Wood Chief, Lizzie F., Fanny F., and Scott. He has also three pacers without records. Odell will probably begin the campaign at Belmont Park, and will take in the meetings about Boston and through New-England during the rest of the year.

—The oft-delayed match for $500 between two trotters from Maspeth, L. I., was to have come off at the Parkway track yesterday. Again the weather interfered, and the Executive Committee now says that the owners of the contestants must find a day to suit themselves. Christopher M. Meyer and Henry Skelton made the match, their trotters being respectively the brown mare Rose and the bay mare Anna. The sweepstakes of $100 a side for Green B., Lucky Baldwin, and Jube, that was also postponed last week, is to be trotted next Saturday afternoon, if the weather and track are suitable.

—Entries for the June meeting at Fleetwood Park closed yetsterday. The programme, which was arranged last Winter, occupies four days, June 11, 12, 13, and 14. Three class are on for each day, except the last one, when some special attractions are to be presented. Secretary Hedges is out of town this week, and the list of horses that will open the regular campaign in the list will not be completed for several days. The meeting will furnish the first real test of how the sulkies are to fare in this State with the pool box abolished.

No Yale-Harvard Football Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—S. Brinkerhoff Thorne, Captain of the Yale football eleven, was asked this afternoon what Yale's action would be on the football letter from Harvard, declining to retract allegations of Yale's slugging. He said: "The Harvard letter seems to mean only one thing—there will, if Harvard is consistent, be no Yale-Harvard football game the coming Fall." Capt. Thorne stated that the action of Harvard was very much regretted at Yale, but that under the circumstances, the annual game between the two universities had better be dispensed with for a year or so.

Lacrosse Players Deny Charges.

The lacrosse players of the New-York University are considerably worked up over the charges made that the team is made up largely of old Canadian experts, who are not regular members of the university. The New-York University has during the last year absorbed the Metropolitan Law School, and it is from this source, together with the Law and Medical Schools, that some of the best lacrosse players have been obtained.

A TIMES WINNERS' RACE

It Will Be One of the Features at Plainfield, N. J., on Decoration Day.

CRESCENT WHEELMEN TO MANAGE IT

This National Circuit Meet Expected to be One of the Most Successful Ever Held on Crescent Oval.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 21.—An important meeting of the Crescent Wheelmen took place in their clubhouse this evening, President W. H. Rogers presiding. The various committees appointed to arrange for the big national circuit race meet to be held under the auspices of the club on Memorial Day reported encouraging progress, and a number of incidental matters were planned satisfactorily.

The most important feature of the meeting was the announcement to the club of The New-York Times's generous offer to contribute a fifty-dollar gold medal, to be competed for at the meet in a special mile scratch race, which will be ridden at the conclusion of the programme, and the starters in which may be only those who have finished first, second, or third in the four previous Class A events. It is to be known as The New-York Times winners' race, and, no doubt, will prove one of the most interesting and exciting events of the day.

The club returned its thanks to The New-York Times for the generous gift, and the Race Committee was instructed to give timely notice of the new event to all Class A entries, in order that the men may come prepared to work for the medal.

Large triangular cards were distributed among the members, to be attached to the frames of their wheels as announcements of the good time coming. The cards bear the talismanic words:

National Circuit
Race Meet,
Plainfield,
May 30.

The club adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening.

George B. Cobb of the Harlem Wheelmen and "Ed." C. Johnson of the Union County Roadsters are in Plainfield, trailing on the Crescent Wheelmen's track for the Class A events.

THE LONG ISLAND CENTURY.

Details of Run on June 8 from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn.

The Long Island century run is again near at hand, and it promises to be again one of the biggest tours of the year in the metropolitan district. At a meeting of the Arrangements Committee, held on Monday evening, applications for entry blanks were read that came from distant points in Jersey and way up in the Empire State.

This century run is unique among the runs of the year. In fact, it is much more like a short tour than like a run. The conventional century run starts from some point in the city, with a turning point fifty miles distant, and this takes the participators twice over the same roads. The Long Island century run was an original and happy idea. Those who go on it leave town the night before, take a steamer up the Sound to Sag Harbor, and, starting from there at 5 A. M., ride all day toward their destination, having a continual change of scenery and roads.

The time selected for the run, June 8, is this year, as it was last, the period of the full moon, and the sail up the Sound, with the waters and the boat bathed in the golden light, is one of the fascinating features of the trip. Last season 300 participated in the run. Thirty of them were women, and for more than half it was their first century. The pace made was so easy that novices had no trouble holding their own, and the stops for rest were frequent.

Changing the run from Sunday to Saturday was a daring move, but it will probably result in changing only the personnel of the party and not its number. The idea was to avoid any criticism that might come from Sabbath-respecting residents in the towns along the route. The class of riders and the number of women who take part seem to justify the move, which certainly is an innovation. This year those who want to go will have to leave home and business on Friday in order to take the boat or train, for a special train will be provided this year, as well as the boat. The train is an express, provided with baggage cars for wheels, and will leave the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad at midnight.

The fare on the train will be $1.50, which is less than half the regular tariff.

No women will be taken on the chartered steamer, but those who want to go by water and not by rail may take the regular boat to Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 26 East River at 6 P. M., the same as the special boat.

The following pacemakers have been appointed by the Committee of Arrangements:

H. J. Valentine, Chief, Liberty Wheelmen; Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club; Charles P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Adolph Stahl, Gramercy Wheelmen; William H. Roberts, Kings County Wheelmen.

The run is, of course, under the auspices of the Long Island Century Association, of which D. M. Ades is President. The Committee of Arrangements, having entire charge of the run, is Alexander Schwalbach, Chairman; Clemens Weiss and H. J. Valentine.

Entry blanks can be obtained from Alexander Schwalbach, at 1,221 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, or from any of the principal cycle dealers or clubs.

NO VIOLATION OF LAW.

Cyclers Up in Arms Against the Trustees of Babylon.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a constant reader of your paper, as I have it every day, and I am very much interested in the part which contains the points about wheelmen, but in reading in to-day's paper about Babylon, L. I., and its blue laws, it has me very much worked up. I am a member of the Pearl Cycling Club of Brooklyn, and I often take much pleasure in riding from Brooklyn to Patchogue, but I can only go on Sunday, for that is the only day I am off. Now, I will have to go a long way around to dodge the unwelcome Babylon, but, of course, the constable is not to be blamed, for he has to do his duty, but the Trustees must be a crazy pack of hayseeders to prevent cycling on Sunday. Why don't they stop horses and wagons, which don't carry bells? Now, if a cyclist rides along in the middle of the roadway, without interfering with any one, or violating any of the laws by riding on the sidewalks, what harm does he do? That is about the craziest law that I ever heard of. If they were killing people, like the trolley cars of Brooklyn, then it would be time to stop them.

I hope the cycling clubs will step in and take a hand in the matter, and try to do something. In making a century on Long Island the cyclists generally go along the south shore road, which passes through Babylon. Now look at the inconvenience it will put us to.

A BROOKLYN CYCLIST.

MANHATTAN CYCLISTS ACTIVE.

Many Attractive Runs and Races for the Coming Season.

At the monthly meeting of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, held on Monday evening, considerable business of importance was transacted. E. N. Crandall, G. H. Wessel, and E. H. Keys were elected to active membership by a unanimous vote of the club.

The report of the Blue Ribbon Century Run showed that widespread interest was being taken in the proposed run, and that there is every prospect that it will be one of the events of the year. Entries and inquiries are being received from a great many riders, the majority of whom are tried centurions.

The eighth anniversary of the organization of the club will be celebrated by a dinner, to take place at the Hotel Martin on the evening of Friday, June 14. The affair will be of the nature of a reunion, as many of the former members, as well as the present active ones, are expected to attend. The club will make a number of interesting tours on the coming Sundays. On May 26 the route will be through Fordham and Westchester, along the Sound, through New-Rochelle and Rye, across country to White Plains for dinner, then on through Elmsford to Tarrytown, returning to New-York along the west of the Hudson River. On June 2 some of the club members will take part in the century run of the Westchester Cycle League, two members, Wheeler and Staubach, acting as pacemakers for the league. Others of the club will tour to Hempstead, L. I., via College Point, Flushing, Jamaica, and Rockville Centre, returning through Garden City and Queens. Sunday, June 9, the run is to Tottenville, S. I. On Saturday, June 15, the club will be represented in the celebration which is to take place on the event of the opening of the Coney Island cycle path.

Sunday, June 16, is the actual anniversary of the organization of the club, although for obvious reasons, the dinner is to occur a day or two earlier. But the run of Sunday will be a special event, and a large turn-out is expected. The ride is to be through Fort Lee, Hackensack, Paterson, Mountain View to Boonton, for dinner, and the return through Pine Brook and Passaic to Weehawken. The club will turn out in large numbers for the double century of June 22-23, New-York to Philadelphia and return, and no other run is therefore scheduled for those days.

Further plans of the club include arrangements for attending the League of American Wheelmen meet at Asbury Park in July in a body; for a week's tour in August—probably through the Shenandoah Valley—and the holding of an open long-distance road race later in the season. Should the plan of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for a tournament of the racing teams of all New-York clubs be carried out, the Manhattans will, no doubt, present a team, as in Wheeler, Staubach, Bartsch, Nonnenbacher, Dimick, Lathrop, and others, there is plenty of material to draw from. Bartsch and Nonnenbacher, the Manhattan tandem team, are creating a decided sensation on the road, especially so on the run of the Riverside Wheelmen last Sunday. Wheeler and Staubach are usually found pacing all century runs in the metropolitan district, closely followed by Foster and Lathrop, and others of the club's century "fiends."

In the clubs mileage contest, Foster now leads, with a total of over 2,000 miles, Lathrop being second, and Staubach third. The total club mileage promises to amount up to a very considerable sum before the season ends. Wheelmen, who have entered for the century runs of June 22-23, will be interested to know that arrangements will be made for their accommodation at a hotel near the start, being particularly desirable for those out of town as well as those who do not care to take the chance of waking up at home in time for the start. Blanks are to be secured of, and entries sent to, Capt. C. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue.

A Century in Mud and Rain.

ASBURY PARK, May 21.—Sixty-one members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen started at break of day this morning on a century run to Trenton and return, a distance of 104 miles. The weather was threatening when the start was made, with Freeholder A. D. McCabe at the head of the procession as pacemaker. Just before Freehold was reached, at 7:30 A. M., the rain began to fall, and the centurions were obliged to purchase rubber coats for protection. As the wheelmen advanced the rain increased, and the roads were in a horrible condition when Hightstown was reached. The "bikers" defied the weather and bad riding, and pluckily pushed on to Trenton, reaching there at noon, the schedule time. Of the sixty-one starters, forty of the number pulled up, tired and wet to the skin, at the clubhouse of the Mercer County Wheelmen, in the capital city.

Among the survivors of the first half of the run was Raymond Landis, nine years of age, The Mercer County Wheelmen tendered the Asbury Parkers a royal reception. One P. M. was the hour set for the return trip to Asbury Park. At that time the rain was coming down in torrents, and twenty-five of the forty survivors decided to abandon the run and return to Asbury Park by train. Fifteen members of the club determined to weather the storm, and at 2 P. M. they started for home on their wheels. At 5 P. M. they arrived at Hightstown, fifteen miles from the capitol. At a late hour they had not arrived at Asbury Park, and it is conjectured they put up for the night at Freehold. The participants had hard work reaching Trenton. The best riders were tumbled in the mud repeatedly, and the wheels were, in several instances, badly wrecked.

Westchester League Century Run.

The century run of the Westchester Cycling League on June 2 promises to be very successful. Covering as it does an entirely new route, it is attracting a great number of riders who have tired of the Long Island runs. Capt. C. P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club, will be Chief pacemaker, assisted by F. L. C. Martin, Captain of the Crescent Wheelmen; F. A. Myrick, President New-York Tourist Wheelmen and New-York State Centurions, and P. J. Fisher, Captain Century Wheelmen.

The start is from West Forty-second Street Ferry, at 5:30 A. M., and the route is through Hackensack, Orangeburg, Paterson, Montclair, Springfield, and Plainfield, arriving at New-Brunswick for dinner at 12:30 P. M. Returning, the riders will leave New-Brunswick at 2 P. M. and ride through Metuchen, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Tottenville, S. I., and finish at St. George, S. I., at 6:30 P. M. Survivors will receive a handsome silver medal in the form of a watch charm, at a cost of $1 each. No entry blank is required, and the name, address, and entry fee, 50 cents, should be sent to Charles H. West, 117 East Forty-eighth Street.

A Novice Bicycle Race.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 21.—Hotel Keeper John Ryan, a crack wing shot, also proprietor of the Hackensack Mansion House, and Albert H. Smith, a meat dealer, will to-morrow race from Englewood to Hackensack on bicycles for a fifty-dollar stake. Both men are beginners on the wheel, and the race is the outcome of a joke, the men finally putting up the purse. The race has created considerable interest, and the followers of the men are doing some lively betting.

The Empire State's Fast Pace.

During the last week there were 263 recruits secured for the League of American Wheelmen in this State. Massachusetts contributed 186 and Pennsylvania 99. The total for the entire country for the period mentioned was 1,019. The pace set by New-York during the last ten weeks has never been equaled.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The blue ribbon double century run of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, scheduled for June 22 and 23, is exciting great interest among tourist wheelmen, the route being put in shape by Philadelphia. The route followed will take the party through Weehawken, Rutherford, Newark, Elizabeth, Cranford, Westfield, Plainfield, Metuchen, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, and Bristol, entering the Quaker City via Broad Street. In case of rain the run will be postponed to June 29 and 30.

—On June 9 the cycling division of the New-York Athletic Club will have a century run over Jersey roads. The route and distances will be as follows: Weehawken, 1½ miles; Avondale, 13 miles; Paterson, 21 miles; Belleville, 31 miles; Orange, 38 miles; Springfield, 47 miles; Plainfield, 56 miles; Elizabeth, (dinner,) 68 miles; Orange, 82 miles; Avondale, 89 miles; Weehawken, 100 miles; clubhouse, 102 miles.

—A prominent league official gave it as his opinion yesterday that Johnson's suspension would be raised this week by the Racing Board. Trainer Eck has been suspended from all league track privileges for one year. Johnson, so the official said, would have been given a similar dose had he been any more culpable than other Class B men.

—It is said to be among the possibilities that Zimmerman will ride an exhibition mile at the Riverton (N. J.) meet on June 8. The second annual tri-State relay race from New-York, promoted by The New-York Times, will finish on the track during the meet, and the event is expected to be one of the features of the excellent programme.

—Ray McDonald, the local Class B crack, was in town for a short time yesterday. He has entirely recovered from his illness recently contracted in California. McDonald will complete his preparatory work for the national circuit campaign at Hampden Park, Springfield.

—The track to be built at the Point Breeze course, Philadelphia, will cost $25,000. It will be constructed on scientific lines, the aim being to make it the fastest track for cycling in the country. The surface will be of clay, and the circle three laps to the mile.

—Those big guns of the racing patch—"Zim," Murphy, Sanger, Titus, and company, with salaries ranging from $10,000 to $25,000—must have felt a great relief when the income tax law was declared unconstitutional.

—The proceeds of the entertainment to be given at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening, by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be used in furnishing the new clubhouse.

—Just 2,351 bicycles were transported across the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Brooklyn last Sunday. This is the popular route for local wheelmen going to the Coney Island cycle path.

—A. G. Batchelder, the official League of American Wheelmen handicapper for the Empire State, has taken up his residence in this city, having moved from Buffalo last week.

—Walter Sanger's entry has been received for the meet to be held at Plainfield on the 30th inst.

—The new home of the Amphion Wheelmen is at 102½ Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.

MR. ISELIN WANTED A RACE.

But Vigilant Will Not be Ready to Meet Colonia Next Week.

It is expected that the Vigilant will be put in the water to-day. She has been in the Erie Basin for several days, being thoroughly overhauled for the coming racing season. Some new Tobin bronze plates have been put in her bow in place of steel ones, which had corroded somewhat. It will be at least two weeks before she is ready for racing, as a great deal of work has to be done yet to get her ready. New spars and new sails are being made.

C. Oliver Iselin is very anxious to give the American crew on the Colonia all the racing he can in order to get them expert in handling sails. He recently wrote to E. A. Willard to see if it were possible to have a match race between the Colonia and the Vigilant, sailed off Larchmont on Decoration Day. Mr. Willard would have been very pleased to have made a match, but the Vigilant will not be ready in time. It is probable that the two yachts will finish first in the regatta of the Atlantic Club on June 11, and then in the New-York Club's regatta, two days later.

The Vigilant this year will probably be much faster than she was when she raced against the Valkyrie in 1893. By the agreement made with Lord Dunraven the defending yacht was not to exceed 85 feet water line length by more than 2 per cent., so that the greatest length she was allowed to sail on was 86.70 feet. Early in the season the yacht was considerably over this length, and she had to be lightened to bring her to the required length. This year she will sail on 90 feet water line if those who manage the yacht think it advisable. It is very probable that when in trim the Valkyrie will be between 88 and 89 feet.

It is reported that when Mr. Iselin has no longer use for the Colonia, and the crew has been transferred to the Defender, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan will take the Colonia and use her for the balance of the season. The Commodore's steam yacht May is still laid up at Southampton, and, under the circumstances of his chartering the Colonia, she will likely remain there.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 21.—Passed West.—Steam yacht Katrina.

Remains at anchor in this harbor.—Steam yacht Nomade, T. J. Byrne; schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore L. M. Gillig; sloop yacht Nellie, W. H. Hathway, and Banshee, Henry Doscher; cutter yachts Rajah, W. C. Hubbard, and Corita, William Long; rater Vorant Second, George E. Tyson.

Launched to-day from the yard of A. Roberston, —Schooner yacht Monhegan, William Miller.

The English one rater Shrimp, C. E. Pratt, was hauled out to-day to have her fin taken off and an American fin put on.

Lord Dunraven Pleased With Valkyrie

LONDON, May 21.—Lord Dunraven and Mr. Harry McCalmont returned from Glasgow on Sunday, after a visit of inspection to the new Valkyrie III. Lord Dunraven expressed himself as very much pleased with the boat, but is unwilling to give any idea of her dimensions beyond saying that the vessel is big enough to carry the last Valkyrie on her deck. He feels more confident than ever of winning the America's Cup, and has even advised his friends to back the new boat. The Valkyrie III. will be launched next week.

The Duchess of Sutherland, a sister of Lady Lenox, who was on board the Valkyrie II. when she sank, has been asked to christen the new boat. The Valkyrie will be painted white.

ENTRIES FOR HARLEM REGATTA.

Some Good Racing Promised—A Naval Reserve Crew Contest.

The Harlem Regatta Association held a meeting last night at the Grand Union Hotel, where they made all their final arrangements for the Decoration Day Regatta. H. J. Behrin, President of the association, and Delegates P. M. Cassidy, E. P. Reynolds, and F. J. Burke, Union B. C.; H. W. Witherspoon, G. B. Heath, and C. A. Herbell, Atalanta B. C.; W. H. Pickney, G. D. Phillips, and Robert Appleton, New-York A. C.; W. Graham, Dr. J. F. Buckley, and S. S. Smith of the Wyanoke B. C.; L. Mayer, J. Lowe, and H. A. Loth, Lone Star B. C.; Fred Vilmar, T. E. Deeley, and J. H. Abeel, Jr., Nassau B. C.; A. Maronek, A. G. Pick, and Frank Mulli, First Bohemian B. C.; J .D. Mahr, T. S. Mahoney, and M. J. Kelleher, Metropolitan B. C.; J. H. Behrens, J. J. Murphy, and J. H. Harrison, Nonpareil B. C.; J. S. Pilkington, J. E. Nagle, and J. Heraty, Harlem B. C.; R. F. Meyer, J. D. Hodnett, and Oliver Hart, Friendship B. C., and H. W. Walter, E. Hammerschlag, and C. W. Coleman, Dauntless B. C., were present.

Forty entries and fifteen races were reported for the regatta. There were twelve entries in the single sheils and they were divided into three heats in the morning, with the final coming in the afternoon. A limited number of tickets were sold to the delegates, as no one will be allowed to go aboard the tug which is to follow the races but the holders of tickets, and there are no tickets to be sold at the boat the day of the race. The tug will leave the Nassau Clubhouse promptly at 9:30.

It was decided to make a match race between the Naval Reserve crews from New-York and Boston, and it will be a special feature of the regatta.

The programme for the day will be as follows: 10 o'clock, first trial heat of the junior singles; 10:30 A. M., second trial heat of junior singles; 11 A. M., third trial heat of junior singles; 11:30 A. M., junior doubles. There will be a recess taken from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock. At 1 P. M., Naval Reserve race; 1:

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM

R. W. Gilder Outlines the New State Legislation.

MORE POWER FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS

All of the Committee's Recommendations Embodied in Laws—Greater Protection to Health and Life.

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee, announced in a public statement yesterday that all of the recommendations of the committee, which were embodied in bills presented to the Legislature on Jan. 17, have now become laws, the last of the bills having been signed by Gov. Morton on May 9, one year from the time the committee was appointed.

In speaking of the bills, Mr. Gilder, said: "The first bill to pass provides the money for and enables the Park Board to proceed with the park at Mulberry Bend. The second bill provides for the expenditure of $3,000,000 for small parks in the district east of the Bowery and Catharine Street, and south of Fourth Street, the most overcrowded district in the world.

"These parks must be located and begun within three years. A part of each park must be finished as a public playground, and the law permits schoolhouses with school playgrounds, as well as municipal bathhouses, to be erected in these parks.

"Chapter 388, dated April 17, was the third bill to become a law. It provides that 'hereafter no school shall be constructed in the City of New-York without an open-air playground attached to or used in connection with the same.'"

The fourth bill, Mr. Gilder said, is Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1895. It gives more power to the Health, Fire, and Building Departments, provides for more sanitary Inspectors, and requires members of the sanitary police force to pass civil service examinations. It requires more light and air in basements, and provides safeguards against fire in existing tenements. No wall paper may hereafter be placed upon old wall paper, and all transoms opening into halls from any portion of any tenement house where paint, oil, spirituous liquors, or drugs are stored, must be removed and closed up as solidly as the rest of the wall; and all doors leading into any such hall or room from such portion of a tenement house thus used, must be made fireproof.

"The law furthermore," Mr. Gilder said, "strengthens the existing law with relation to the filing of the names of owners of tenement and lodging houses. In case of a transfer of the same, the grantor and grantee must file in the Department of Health a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the property by will, the executor and devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in case of the devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, the heirs or guardians or administrators of the deceased owner must file in the department a notice stating the death of the deceased owner, and the names of those who have succeeded to his interest, within thirty days after the death of the decedent, or after the probate of his will. A failure to file such notice shall make said property and the owners thereof liable to a penalty of not less than $10 and not more than $50."

Novel and important provisions of the new law, Mr. Gilder added, relate to the condemnation of unsanitary buildings, the new law being based upon English legislation and experience. The new provisions of the law are as follows:

"Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York any building or part thereof in the City of New-York, an order to vacate which has been made by said board, is, by reason of age, defects in drainage, plumbing, infection with contagious disease, or ventilation, or because of the existence of a nuisance on the premises, which is likely to cause sickness among its occupants, or among the occupants of other property in the City of New-York or because it stops ventilation in other buildings, or otherwise makes or conduces to make other buildings adjacent to the same unfit for human habitation, or dangerous or injurious to health; or because it prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health or other sanitary evils in respect of such other buildings; so unfit for human habitation that the evils in or caused by said building cannot be remedied by repairs or in any other way except by the destruction of said building, or of a portion of the same, said Board of Health may condemn the same and order it removed, provided the owner or owners of said building can demand a survey of said building in the manner provided for in case of unsafe buildings, and may institute proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, for the condemnation of said building. Said proceedings shall be instituted and carried on in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, except as modified by this act. Upon the institution of said proceedings, the owner of said building, or any person interested therein, may in his answer dispute the necessity of the destruction of said building or part thereof, as the case may be. In such case the court shall not appoint Commissioners unless proof is made of the necessity of said destruction. In such proceeding evidence shall be receivable by the Commissioners to prove:

"1. That the rental of the building was enhanced by reason of the same being used for illegal purposes or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; or

"2. That the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair; or

"3. That the building is unfit, and not reasonably capable of being made fit, for human habitation; and, if the Commissioners are satisfied by such evidence, then the compensation—

"(a) Shall, in the first case, so far as it is based on rental, be based on the rental of the building, as distinct from the ground rent, which would have been obtainable if the building was occupied for legal purposes, and only by the number of persons whom the building was under all the circumstances of the case fitted to accommodate without such overcrowding as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; and

"(b) Shall in the second case be the amount estimated as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair; and

"(c) Shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the buildings.

"Nothing in this section contained shall repeal any part of Section 535 of this act, or impair any of the powers thereby vested in the Board of Health."

This same law limits and defines the area that may be covered by a tenement or lodging house and contracts the area allowed by the old laws.

Other highly important details of the law, Mr. Gilder said, relate to the construction of future tenements. They regulate the manner, and, to a certain extent, the materials of which the buildings may be constructed, and provide for fire-proof stairways and doors shutting each floor off by itself; provide for proper light, ventilation, closets, &c.; make all plans subject in these respects to the decision of the Superintendent of Buildings; provide that all dark halls be lighted by gas or otherwise, subject to regulations for safety to be made by the Fire Department, and require that no tenement house may be used for a lodging house, stable, or for the storage and handling of rags. No private school may be maintained in a tenement house unless by special permit of the Board of Health.

"In the report of the committee made to the Legislature on Jan. 17," Mr. Gilder said, "it was stated that Trinity Church had resisted the enforcement of the law which was intended to provide an adequate water supply for domestic purposes on each story of tenement houses, and that this law at the instance of Trinity had been declared to be unconstitutional. An examination into the condition of some of the Trinity houses on the part of the committee was followed by immediate action upon the part of the Board of Health in the matter of their appeal in this case to the Court of Appeals at Albany. Mr. Roger Foster of the Tenement House Committee, was employed by the board, and procured a reversal of the opinion of the inferior court. The opinion of the Court of Appeals, as delivered by Judge Peckham, has placed all tenement house legislation, including that procured by the committee of 1894, upon firmer ground.

"Municipal baths for Winter and Summer," said Mr. Gilder, "are now being established by the city under a compulsory law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The City Government is also moving in the direction of additional drinking fountains and lavatories, and the school accommodations are being substantially increased."

Mr. Gilder closed his statement by saying he wished to express his sense of the great and decisive assistance rendered by the newspapers of this city in helping to procure the enactment of the laws described above.

INSURANCE MEN POWERLESS

The Law Provides that Fire Risks Shall Not Cover Loss by the Falling of Buildings.

An important conference was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation between a special committee of the Board of Trade and the President and Vice Presidents of many of the leading fire insurance companies transacting business in this city, for the purpose of discussing a clause that is being inserted, it is alleged, in the policies now issued by the Standard Insurance Company, and which in effect is that "if a building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance of this policy on such building or its contents shall immediately cease."

The meeting was a result of the collapse of the Moulton Building in Franklin Street, it being said that no insurance was collected for the destruction of the building, inasmuch as it did not catch fire until after it had fallen.

The Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate the matter consisted of G. Waldo Smith, Oscar S. Straus, and John A. Washburn. They were supplemented yesterday by James Talcott, James H. Seymour, Seth E. Thomas, and William H. Wiley. The insurance men to meet them were Marshall S. Driggs, President of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; James A. Solney, of the German-American Insurance Company; George P. Sheldon, of the Phoenix Insurance Company; E. C. Walton, of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, and George M. Coit, of the Royal Insurance Company.

There was an interchange of opinions, which will result in the preparation of a special report upon the subject, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trade.

The insurance men told the committee that they were powerless to do anything in the matter, the clause in question having been put in the policy according to the State laws. Moreover, it was claimed that no fire insurance company could take a risk against loss by falling buildings.

Upon the termination of the meeting, Oscar Straus expressed the opinion that new companies would organize to take risks on buildings against loss by collapsing. The only expense of such companies, he said, would be for salaries of officers and the inspecting of buildings. Mr. Straus thought there was a big field for profit in such a business.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade has prepared a resolution to be forwarded to Mayor Strong, to the effect that the water supply of the city is totally inadequate in case of fire, and that the supply has not kept pace with the progress in building. The city authorities are asked to take steps in the matter.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE RENDERED

The Court of Appeals Settles the Old Madison Square Bank Case.

ALBANY, May 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgments of the lower courts in the following cases:

Miles O'Brien and another, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank of New-York City, appellants, against Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, respondent. This was an appeal from the General Term, First Department, which affirmed a judgment theretofore entered on the report of William G. Choate, referee, dismissing the complaint, with $3,489 costs, to be paid by the plaintiff. Action was brought by the receivers of the Madison Square Bank against the St. Nicholas Bank to recover the sum of $234,669 and certain notes and securities of the value of $120,947.

Rutgers Female College, appellant, against Cornelius H. Tallman, as executor, respondent. This was an appeal from the General Term, First Department, which affirmed a judgment for defendant on a trial before the court without a jury. Action was against defendant testator, Jacob B. Tallman, to recover the profits made by him while a trustee of the plaintiff, through his acquisition of the plaintiff's entire property, real and personal, of a value of upward of $120,000, that acquisition having been accomplished in a period of about eighteen months.

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, appellant, against New-York City, respondent. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, whereby a judgment in favor of the defendant after a trial was affirmed, and which also affirmed an order denying a motion for a new trial. Action was brought upon an alleged covenant in a lease of the ferry from the foot of Roosevelt Street, in the City of New-York, to South Seventh Street, in Brooklyn, executed by the defendant to the plaintiff on April 4, 1871. The agreement was that the city covenanted with the company that the buildings and ferry fixtures that might be put by the plaintiff upon the demised premises should be paid for by the city to the company if a new lease was granted to the company. The refusal of the city to pay for such buildings and fixtures is the alleged breach of covenant, for which the action was brought. The company asked judgment in the amount of $100,000.

Alfred Johnson, against Steam Gauge and Lantern Company, appellant. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, Fifth Department, which affirmed a judgment awarding plaintiff $6,666, damages and costs, and denying the defendant's motion for a new trial. Action was brought to recover damages occasioned by plaintiff by the loss of his left leg, which was amputated just above the knee, it being alleged that the defendant's negligence was the cause of such injury.

The court ordered a new trial in the case of Haskell H. Marks, by guardian, against the Rochester Railway Company, appellant. This was an appeal from a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $7,852. Action was brought to recover damages on account of a personal injury sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the alleged negligence of defendant's servants.

BUSY AT STEVENS & CO.'S OFFICES

There Was Some Talk That the Business Might Be Resumed.

There was no sign at the office of Stevens & Co., at 56 Broad Street, yesterday, that the firm's affairs had been turned over to an assignee. Operators at the firm's special wires seemed as busy as ever, the clerk who posts quotations had as much as he could do at the blackboard, and customers filled the spacious front office, as usual.

Assignee Corliss said that the wires did not belong to the firm, and that, since wages of operators and clerks had been paid for the week, their employment had not been stopped. He said orders from customers were not taken yesterday. On the subject of the firm's affairs he maintained his former silence.

It was intimated that business might be resumed under another name, if some one should think that a good run of custom and well-equipped offices should tempt a buyer in that line of business. The firm's attorney thought that Lamson Brothers of Chicago, who connect with one of the private wires, might be interested in this prospect.

Would Not Take Plugged Coin.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—Mary Walker (colored) of Camden was fined $2.50 by Judge Mott this morning for being intoxicated yesterday. She paid the fine and left the building. A short time afterward she returned, threw a coin on the Judge's desk, and blurted out: "Say, Judge, youse people in Newark am bad enough to 'rest a pusson jes' for having a little fun, but I'm doggone if you'se going to shove any half dollars with holes in 'em off on me. I gits my halves too hard, I does." The clerk recognized the coin and gave the woman a good half dollar for it.

May Have Been Robbed and Killed.

John Burke of 440 West Thirty-fifth Street was picked up unconscious by the police of the West Fourth Street Station May 14, in a hallway, near his home, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He died there yesterday without regaining consciousness. An autopsy made by Dr. Huber, Coroner's physician, showed that his death was caused by a fracture of the skull. Burke's friends think he was murdered. They say that when he left home he had valuables in his possession, and that when he was picked up by the police the valuables were missing.

Hoboken Must Choose.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—Martin V. McDermott, City Clerk of Hoboken, was summoned before the Grand Jury to-day to testify as to whether the law requiring election booths to be 100 feet from saloons had been complied with.

Mr. McDermott said the law could only be complied with in Hoboken by building them in the air.

NO NEED OF SUNSHINE

to make the store look light and bright. WHITE THINGS, mostly for women's wear, are to the fore—windows full, Rotunda full—more than you ever dreamed of—less to pay than you suspect.

DRESS STUFFS

Silks if you say it. Woolens, Cottons, mixes if you prefer. A storeful—and dimes are nearly doing for quarters, sometimes.

BLACK SILKS

At 48c—Black Japanese Habutai, 27 in.
At 95c—Black Jacquard gros grain, 22 in.; this lot is easily worth $1.25.
At 95c—Fancy Glacie Grenadines that were sold early in the season at $1.75.
At $1.15—Black Satin Duchess, 27 in., good value at $1.50.
At $1.15—Black Grenadine in all the new designs and stripes.

DRESS GOODS

1,500 yds. cream white, plain, and graduating silk striped Batiste, dainty and dressy for evening wear or Summer gowns; 75c kind at 50c, 85c kind at 60c.
2,000 yds. fine silk finish Henrietta, 46 in., day and evening shades, 50c. kind at 38c.
2,000 yds. silk and wool Crepons, cream, pink, Dresden blue, bluet, cardinal, and tan; $1.25 kind at 75c.
1,500 yds. silk stripe De Beige Brilliants, the lightest, coolest, and newest stuff for late Spring and early Summer; importers' price, $1.25; ours, 75c.

In and Near Rotunda.

WOMEN'S CAPES

Tan and fancy colored cloth Capes. Just the thing for the evening or sea shore a little later on—and at less than half the prices elsewhere. All new, this season's goods, some trimmed with ribbon, others embroidered or trimmed with lace or jet, $5, $7.50, $8.50; $10, $14, and $16 grades.

Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Are you tired of trying to see how it is that we can afford to make such little prices? Why try?

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
300 good, strong muslin Night Gowns, with cambric ruffle on neck, yoke, and sleeves, 35c.
On sale at 3 P. M.
300 good, strong muslin Drawers, with hem and four pleats, 18c.
On sale at 3:30 P. M.
300 fine cambric Corset Covers—some have V front, others low, square neck trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery, 25 to 65c; from 50c and $1.25.

Misses' Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, gathered front, yoke back, 10 to 14 yrs., good quality chintz, 50c; percale, 75c.
Blouse Waists in figured or white lawn, deep collar and ruffled front piece, 4 to 14 yrs., 65c.
Lawn Guimpes, neat embroidered insertion and pleats, 4 to 14 yrs., 50c.
Blouse and Eton Dresses, Galatea stripes, pink, navy, and light blue, full skirts, 4 to 14 yrs., $1.95.
White Duck Suits, Eton effect, finished with broad braid in contrasting colors, 4 to 14 yrs., $3.50.

Second Floor.

$6 UMBRELLAS AT $3

A new lot, 28 in., just from the maker. They are for strong men, good size, firm, well made—not the flimsy, shaky sorts that a man should be ashamed to carry. Fine quality taffeta and laventine silk, close rolled, lock paragon frame, with newest weixel, cherry wood handles, sterling silver trimmed, $3; well worth double.

Broadway.

THOSE HURT BOOKS

Hurt mostly in the prices—a little shopworn, a bit scuffed, covers bumped—mostly no worse than they'd be after you'd used them a few days—but the prices are half or quarter, or even less.

50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 Books at 25c—and that way all along the line.

Ninth Street.

BOYS' CLOTHES—NOT AT COST

We make a fair profit on them. But our way of doing it makes even the school-ma'am traders wince—and try new plans. Odd they never think of new plans till somebody taps their trade, isn't it?

Another lot of the popular Victor Suits, single breasted, in blue serge, 6 to 15 yrs., $4.50; originally $7.

Sailor Suits made of blue serge, also gray, tan and cardinal, handsomely trimmed with fine soutach braid, large sailor collar, 3 to 10 yrs., at $3; $7.50 kind.

Boys' Galatea and linen wash Suits, fine imported galatea in blue-and-white, brown-and-white and red-and-white stripes, plain cadet blue and buff colored linen, some with embroidered and separable collar, at $2.75 and $3.25; made to sell at $4.50 and $6.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

A clear, soft light, ample space, a stock to delight any man of taste at prices that keep the trade wondering.

Men's white cambric Night Shirts, 52 in. long, 55c; were 75c.
Men's fancy cheviot Pajamas, $1.50; madras, $1.75; imported, in madras and cheviot, $4.25; silk, $9 and $10.
Men's imported washable De Joinville Scarfs, white grounds, self and colored silk figures, 35, 45, 50c.
English Four-in-Hands, Virgoe, Middleton & Co. makers, light and dark grounds and Scotch plaids, 50c each. All the newest shapes and silks in men's Scarfs, 50, 75c, $1.
White cotton Military Gloves, heavy and light weight, 25c pair; $2.75 doz.
White wash leather Military Gloves at $1.50 pair.
White duck Trousers, $1.50 to $5 pair.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

TOURISTS' SUPPLIES

Surprising what a world of little comforts some of these Traveling Kits contain. As the parlor car is to the old stage coach so are these to the carpet bag conveniences.

Dress Suit Cases, solid leather, steel frames, hand made, 22 in., best brass lock, $4.95; usually $6.
Steamer and Dress Trunks in all styles. Judge by one—a Trunk to worry baggage smashers and to delight travelers: Duck covered, muslin lined, hardwood slats, two trays, sheet iron bottom, strong rollers, best brass Excelsior locks.
32 in. at $5.50; the $6.50 kind.
34 in. at $6.00; the $7.00 kind.
36 in. at $6.50; the $7.50 kind.
Heavy grain leather Gladstone Traveling Bag, nickel trimming, 18 in., at $3.50; 20 in. at $3.90.
Shawl and Rug Straps, 35c to $2.
Steamer Chairs, $2, $2.75, $3.40, and $5, marked and delivered on board free of charge.

Basement.

HOW ABOUT YOUR EYES?

Optical department opened to-day. Skeleton eye glasses, pebbles finely ground, clear and perfect, to suit every eye, near sighted and far sighted, 58c, such as bring $1.50 in the old-fashioned way. Experienced optical clerk.

Broadway.

KIRK'S ZOO SOAP

For Summer bathing, pure and harmless, floating, no better Soap for all around house use, 5c double cake.

Broadway.

IN THE CANDY STORE

Genuine soluble Gum Drops, lemon flavor, 1 lb. boxes, 50c kind at 25c.
Peanut Brittle, 11c lb.
Fresh crushed strawberry Ice Cream Soda at 5c.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF NEW-JERSEY

Annual Meeting in Progress at Elizabeth—Many Present.

ELIZABETH, May 21.—The Epworth League of New-Jersey began a two days' annual convention here to-day in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church. Over 400 delegates are in attendance. The convention is presided over by George C. Baker of Camden, State President of the league.

Secretary F. J. Loratt of Newark reported 660 organizations in the State, with a membership of 43,355, of which 31,158 are seniors and 12,197 juniors. There are 410 senior and 207 junior leagues, 24 senior endeavor societies, 7 junior endeavor societies, and 12 Epworth Guards. The league chapters held 9,624 religious meetings during the year, with an attendance of 12,458. There were 740 conversions, and $908.87 was contributed for missionary purposes.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Rev. J. A. Owen of St. James's on behalf of the local societies and Alderman W. C. Carlton on behalf of the city. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. E. Snyder of Moorestown.

A general meeting was held this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, and an address was delivered by the Rev. S. A. Steel of Nashville, General Secretary of the Epworth League in the South. The exercises to-morrow will include addresses by the Rev. S. P. Cadman, the Rev. Edward S. Young, the Rev. R. K. Boyd, the Rev. P. C. Bascom, George C. Baker, State Superintendent Thompson, Mrs. F. D. E. Watson, H. S. Springer, Arlington Williard, and I. Hamilton. In the evening there will be a rally for young people, and an address by the Rev. William Nast Brodbeck of Charlestown, Mass., on "My Duty as a Young Christian to the Church." The convention will close with a consecration service, led by Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn.

City Appointments in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 21.—The newly-appointed Board of Health met this afternoon and appointed Dr. G. N. Banker City Health Officer, and Dr. G. H. Fox, the Dermatologist of the New-York Health Board dermatologist of this board. Harry Rawcliffe was reappointed Inspector of Plumbing.

May Lose an Eye.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 21.—Ex-Judge Westcott may lose the sight of an eye as the result of the assault made upon him by ex-Councilman A. J. Milliette. It is feared that the eye is permanently injured.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.

A VERY CHOICE SALE.

RICH, ELEGANT FURNITURE,

ORIENTAL RUGS, PAINTINGS,

FINE GILT CANDELABRA, CHANDELIERS,

FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS, SUPERB OAK DINING SUIT, &c., &c.
Formerly used in one of THE GRAND NAVARRO APARTMENTS, AT

Cooke's Rooms, 125th St.,

Friday and Saturday,

MAY 24 AND 25.
11 A. M. EACH DAY.

One of the choicest sales of the season. Exquisite Parlor Furniture, Cabinets, Mirrors, beautiful Solid Mahogany and Carved Oak Bedroom Suits, Dressers, Couches, Dainty Parlor Pieces.

A GRAND CARVED OAK DINING SUIT, COST OVER $700.
COSTLY GILT BRONZE CANDELABRA, CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.,
With other choice consignments added to the above makes an unusually rich and attractive sale.

ALSO

SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

Cooke's Rooms, 125th St.,

GALLERY SALESROOM.
SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.
Works by Artists of Good Reputation.
ALSO
40 PICTURES BY LEONARD M. DAVIS.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A.M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:03 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M.
(No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

GERLACH, Select (Fire-proof) Hotel.
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
220 rooms, with bath; delightfully cool; tiled halls; ventilation perfect; Summer rates; European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.50 per day and upward; rooms in suites for family parties.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

The Warwick
BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.
Everything new and first-class throughout.
FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.
Rooms, singly or en suite. Large outside rooms, $1. Entrance to restaurant on 40th St.

Hotels.

A.—
HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
The favorite family hotel of the city.
Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER.
Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass the door.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH ST.
Desirable family suites; excellent table; reasonable rates; by year or month. RODGERS & CO.

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Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, farms, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address

Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

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White Mountains.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON,
White Mountains, N. H.
Open last of June.

Plenty of out-door amusements, including GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.
Address until June, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of P. A. Budong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of
J. H. KING,
of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

HATHAWAY INN,
Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished; everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address
THOMAS & WELCH,
Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.

OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 5.
Very favorable rates during June. Apply 309 Broadway, Room 1,313, W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

NEW-YORK.

Millbrook Inn,
Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address,
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

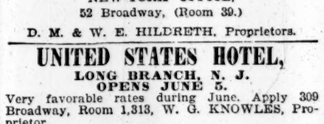
MUNNATAWKET HOUSE.
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1.
Six miles seaward from New-London, Conn. An island seven miles long by a mile and a quarter wide, containing all the natural advantages of an ocean resort and more. Furnished cottages, with hotel service or for housekeeping. Descriptive circular. W. C. WHITE.

1,000 ISLANDS.

Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Staten Island.



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NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

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NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
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NEW-YORK.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

THE ARGYLE,
BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 27. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321, Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Adirondacks.

ST. HUBERT'S INN.
Now, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season.
BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's.
Beedes, Essex Co., New-York.
At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
HOTEL WAWBEEK.
Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager, Wawbeek, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
POPULAR PRICES.
Congress Hall.
Season opens June 26th.
ACCOMMODATES 1,000 GUESTS.
400 rooms, with board, at $3.00 per day.
200 rooms, with board, at $3.50 and $4.00 per day.
First-class in every respect.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager. CLEMENT & COX, Owners & Proprietors.

Pure air, pure water, medicinal springs, lovely drives, inspiring scenery—
THAT'S SARATOGA.
A home-like hotel, unsurpassed cuisine, white waiters, late dinners, delightful society—
THAT'S THE WINDSOR.
Rooms, with board, $4 a day and upward. Write for descriptive booklet.
R. G. SMYTH, Manager.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL "THE AMERICAN,"
(BRUNSWICK.)
NOW OPEN, 15th SEASON.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A family hotel noted for its excellent table. Ten minutes' walk from Saratoga. Large shady lawns. Modern sanitary plumbing. $10 to $17.50 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

Catskills.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains,
OPENS JUNE 27. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address S. J. CORNELL, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th St., New-York City.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE,
KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.
who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain House, Windham, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
GLEN SUMMIT, PA.
2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager,
at IMPERIAL HOTEL, New-York City, TUESDAYS until June 5. Write for booklet.

NOW OPEN.
THE KITTATINNY.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite SPRING, SUMMER, and AUTUMN RESORT is less than three hours from New-York via D., L. & W. R. R. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

PAXINOSA INN
AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND.

"A SUMMER AT SEA."
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean, having all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea water baths, &c. Address
F. C. CUNDALL, EAST GREEN

FOUR JURORS OBTAINED

Progress Made in the Second Trial of Inspector McLaughlin.

THE COURT TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS

Attachments Issued Against Talesmen Who Did Not Appear—The Number of Peremptory Challenges Limited.

Only two more jurors were obtained yesterday for the second trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, under an indictment charging extortion, although an evening session of the court was held.

The jurors chosen yesterday are Harry J. Whitnall, clerk, of 44 Perry Street, and John H. Ruckel, broker, of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Four jurors have now been selected. The two obtained on Monday are Otto Hesse, importer, of 308 Grand Street, and David P. Miller, clerk, of 548 Broadway.

The record of obtaining jurors in the trial thus far is somewhat remarkable when compared with the effort to obtain jurors for the first trial. Then nearly a week went by before two jurors had been obtained. The jurors will not be sworn formally until Col. James returns to New-York.

Neither Col. Fellows nor ex-Surrogate Rollins was present when Justice Barrett opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks acted for Col. Fellows.

Mr. Elkus, attorney for the defendant, conducted the examination of talesmen in the absence of Col. James.

The examination of Harry J. Whitnall came first, and lasted for a long time. He said he had formed an opinion from reading the newspapers, but that his opinion was one he could lay aside easily if he went into the jury box. He said he was entirely amenable to the instructions of the court. He was finally told to take the third seat in the jury box.

The examinations of talesmen then went on rapidly. Many were excused because of the prejudice that existed in their minds against the Police Department. Col. Fellows and Mr. Rollins entered the courtroom before the court had been in session long.

John L. Prime of 255 West Thirty-first Street said that about twenty years ago he made a fur cap for Chief of Police Byrnes. He said he was a member of the Seneca Club and that he knew John J. Scannell. He had also read about the Lexow investigation, but had almost forgotten what he had read. He was excused.

Herman W. Schade of 25 Bedford Street said he did not know until he came into court that Inspector McLaughlin had been charged with extortion. Schade was overpowered by the following question put by Lawyer Friend:

"In order to justify the inference of guilt, the existence of the inculpatory facts must be entirely inconsistent with the innocence of the accused—would you understand that?"

Shade finally declared that he would be guided by his own opinion and would not be likely to take instructions from the court. He was excused.

John H. Ruckel said he never served on a jury before. He was asked if he knew Col. Fellows. He pointed at Mr. Rollins and said: "I think that is Col. Fellows."

Mr. Ruckel proved satisfactory to all and was accepted as Juror No. 4.

Justice Barrett announced before recess that evening sessions will be held until the trial is ended. The court will adjourn in the afternoons at 6:30. The evening sessions may continue until 10 o'clock or later.

It was learned in the afternoon that Judge Barrett had ordered attachments against talesmen who had been summoned on the panel but who did not appear. Attachments were also ordered against talesmen who appeared in court, reported, and then disappeared. The attachments will be served to-day, and the delinquent talesmen will be taken to court and asked to explain their absence. They can be fined $100 each.

It was said by Mr. Friend, counsel for the defence, that both sides are entitled to only five peremptory challenges, owing to the fact that the defendant specifically elected to be tried on the charge of extortion. On the first trial the prosecution did not elect to try him on any particular charge until all the evidence was in, and as a consequence there were twenty peremptory challenges on each side.

John Murray, one of the talesmen examined in the evening, said that he used to be a policeman, but is now in the real estate business. He was on the police force, he said, from 1862 until 1872, and in 1866 he bought a piece of property valued at $4,500. Another talesman was prejudiced, and another one said that he had a brother on the police force. They were all excused.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court, Deputy County Clerk Scully, Under Sheriff Schearman, and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley yesterday afternoon in the office of the County Clerk drew a panel of 200 talesmen, who will be called and examined as to their fitness to sit as jurors upon the second trial of Inspector McLaughlin.

NEW SANITARY LAW OPERATIVE TO-DAY

In a Certain Section Each House Must Have Two Refuse Receptacles.

Section 95 of the Sanitary Code will be put in force this morning in that portion of the city extending from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, bounded on the west by Sixth Avenue and on the east by Irving Place and Lexington Avenue.

This is the outcome of a discussion that has long engaged the Street-Cleaning Department and the Board of Health. The section of the Sanitary Code that is to be enforced requires that a suitable receptacle be provided for every house for garbage without leakage, and that a separate receptacle made of tin or metal lined shall be provided for ashes at every house.

Under the law, this provision of the Sanitary Code, when duly promulgated, has the effect of a city ordinance, and the police are bound to enforce it. Any person in the district named who places ashes and garbage in the same receptacle is liable to arrest followed by fine and imprisonment. If the experiment works well, the system will soon be extended over the entire city.

Mr. Olcott Gives a Dinner.

Lawyer Emmett R. Olcott gave an informal dinner last night at Mouquin's, 149 Fulton Street, at which the guests of honor were Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, James H. Roberts, Attorney Gen. Theodore E. Hancock, and William J. Morgan.

About fifty covers were laid, and among those present were Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison of the General Sessions, Congressmen Low and Reaves, Gen. Collis, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges, and J. Murray Mitchell.

Broke His Arm in Church.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the rite of confirmation in St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue, last evening.

William Dugan, thirteen years old, of 1,517 First Avenue, in order to get a good view of the services, stood upon a chair. The chair was accidentally tipped over, and Dugan fell, breaking his left arm.

He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was treated, and he was then taken home.

Tried to Hang Himself in Prison.

James Eagan, a porter in the dry goods district, made the second attempt within a week to end his life last night, in a cell of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, by hanging himself. He was cut down and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he is now a prisoner. According to the physicians, Eagan will probably not recover from the effects of alcoholism from which he is suffering.

One Cent Gets a $100 Bicycle.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 21.—A one-cent bid on a number won a one-hundred-dollar bicycle here to-night. The fortunate drawers are F. Vernon Erwin and John J. Adams, Jr., who drew in partnership. Tickets were sold numbered from 1 to 150.

ODD FELLOWS DEDICATE A TEMPLE

Building at Philadelphia Which Cost $1,000,000 Thrown Open to the Order with Appropriate Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—When the thousands of visiting and resident Odd Fellows arose this morning their hopes for fair weather for the principal day of the week's celebration in honor of the dedication of the million-dollar temple at Broad and Cherry Streets were dispelled. A heavy rain was falling.

During the early morning hours members of the order, with countless bands of music, arrived on special and regular trains. At noon it was estimated that 100,000 men and women, the latter being members of the Daughters of Rebekah, the feminine branch of the order, were within the city's limits. The continuance of the rain had a somewhat depressing effect upon the affair in general. What decorations were left in place had a bedraggled appearance, and the bright uniforms of the Patriarchs Militant were universally hidden beneath gum-coats.

The exercises began at 9 A. M., when the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was opened in St. George's Hall. A half hour later the members of the Grand Lodge proceeded to the temple, two blocks distant, for the purpose of taking part in the dedicatory services, over which Grand Master Harry L. Neall presided.

The services began at 10 o'clock, and were held in the auditorium of the new temple. They were compiled by Dr. Thomas Armstrong. The central idea was the erection of an altar dedicated to purity. Responsive readings, illustrating the parts the various branches of the order exercise in the dissemination of the cardinal principles—friendship, love, and truth, and faith, hope, and charity—were probably the most impressive part of the ceremony.

The parade of 20,000 members, accompained by 100 brass bands, which was to have taken place this afternoon, was at 1 o'clock postponed on account of the rain. It is unofficially stated that the parade will take place to-morrow afternoon, in the event of clear weather.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—The seventh annual meeting of the Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., State Assembly, was convened in the Town Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present. An address of welcome was made by District Deputy Mrs. A. E. Brigham of Greenfield Centre, and the reply was by Miss Anna J. Stone of Binghamton, President of the assembly. In her annual address, Miss Stone urged the Rebakah Degree lodges to be loyal to their parent society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but said that they should not confine their charities within Odd Fellow lines. The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. S. R. Rose of Brooklyn, was read, stating that there are now 120 lodges of the order in this State, an increase of 15 within the year. The total membership is 11,801, an increase of 1,713 in the same period. The assets are $54,735, and $9,000 has been expended for charity during the year.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Sarah E. Jenkins, Brooklyn; Vice President—Mrs. Minnie Best, Buffalo; Secretary—Miss Agnes Rogers, Newburg; Treasurer—Miss Annie E. Cramer, Malone. The officers, after being installed in office, made these appointments: Warden—Mrs. Zell Wager, Rochester; Conductor—Mrs. Gurney, Oneonta; Guardian—Mrs. Robertson, Owego; Chaplain—Mrs. Griffith, Cortland.

It was resolved to petition the Sovereign Grand Lodge to repeal the law passed at its last session prohibiting the Rebekah Order to pay benefits, and allow it to pay weekly benefits. The next session will be held at Buffalo, in May, 1896.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' MEETING

Sliding Scale of Wages Known as the Car System Will Be Discussed by the Convention in Secret Session.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—The first session of the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America was held in this city to-day. Sessions will be held daily for two weeks. The appointment of committees was the only business of importance transacted to-day. President M. M. Gartland presided. The sessions will be secret, and delegates who talk to reporters will be expelled from the association.

President Gartland said that Vice President McEvoy of Youngstown will resign during this convention. His reason for so doing is that he is going into other business. In speaking of the wage scale, President Gartland said he could not tell positively what would be done. He knows that an increase will be demanded, but that is all. He does not think the delegates will arrive at any definite understanding for two or three days, as there are many departments to be considered. There were not over 200 delegates present, but it is expected that the number will be increased by to-morrow to between 300 and 400.

The Hon. James Hoyt was to have made an address on "The American Idea of Introducing Women Into the Tin Mills of the Country." He was called out of the city in the morning on business connected with his Republican Gubernatorial candidacy, and sent his regrets. It is said that the question of the employment of women in tin mills will be one of the most important matters discussed during the convention. Secretary Kilgallon said that copies of the proposed iron scale were at present being printed in Pittsburg. They will arrive here to-morrow. It will be a sliding scale, known as the "car system." The steel scale will be taken up immediately after the convention is formally organized. There is talk among many of the delegates of changing the puddlers' scale from $4 to $5 per ton.

CELEBRATING FIVE-CENT-FARE BILL

Ex-Gov. Flower Talks to Residents of the North Side.

More than five hundred residents of the north side assembled in Pohlman's Protection Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Cortlandt Avenue, last evening at a mass meeting held by the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association to celebrate the first anniversary of the signing by Gov. Flower of the Five-Cent-Fare bill, which compels the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to give a continuous passage on the Second and Third Avenue lines from the Battery to the terminus at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Ex-Gov. Flower was one of the guests of honor, and in a speech referring to the many advantages of the north side, said:

"If you people have a house or a corner lot, don't sell it, but hang on to it. If you buy, don't bite off more than you can chew, but hang on to it. They can manufacture stocks in Wall Street, and they can build railroads and sell their shares, but they cannot duplicate the land, and there is where your wealth lies."

In connection with the signing of the five-cent-fare bill, the ex-Governor said: "There is another bill that I was abused about more than any other, and that was the Huckleberry bill. My life was made miserable by your petition until the bill was signed."

James L. Wells, ex-Assemblyman, followed Mr. Flower, and dwelt at considerable length upon the advantages of the five-cent-fare bill.

Other speakers were ex-Assemblyman James L. Walls, State Senator Charles L. Guy, ex-Assemblyman Charles C. Marrin, ex-Judge Joseph P. Angel, Col. James A. Golden, and E. A. Acker.

At the close of the mass meeting supper was served.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—122 Eldridge Street; dwelling of Elias Supper; damage trifling.
3:45 A. M.—422 Grand Street; tenement; Charles L. Adrian owner; damage trifling.
9:50 A. M.—141 Sixth Avenue; Peter Wolz, dwelling; damage trifling.
9:45 A. M.—Covering on boiler, Ninety-second Street, near Third Avenue; damage, $5.
12:45 P. M.—391 Seventh Avenue; tenement, Lizzie Heffern, occupant; damage slight.
3 P. M.—36 Eldridge Street; dwelling of Martin Mohlgemuth; damage slight.
3:45 P. M.—1,894 Third Avenue; Henry Beckman, occupant; damage, $20.
7:05 P. M.—100 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Louis Cooper, flat; damage trifling.
7:10 P. M.—164 Eldridge Street; Peter Reidenbach, wagon factory; damage trifling.
7:54 P. M.—52 West Houston Street; Isaac Levinstein & Co., cap makers; damage, $1,000.
7:55 P. M.—336 West Twelfth Street; Sarah Foielander, dwelling; damage, $150.
8:50 P. M.—95 Park Street; Samuel Munroe, dwelling; damage, $10.

BERGHOLD WANTS A REST

Asks Police Board to be Retired After Thirty-one Years' Service.

WILLIAMS, TOO, SAID TO BE WEARY

Sergt. Taylor, Who Confessed to the Lexow Committee, Is Again Trying to Get a Pension.

Police Captain William C. F. Berghold of the Elizabeth Street Station went to Headquarters late yesterday afternoon and filed an application for retirement. The application will come up at to-day's board meeting.

Capt. Berghold is one of the oldest Captains in the department. He has served nearly thirty-one years. He was appointed a patrolman Oct. 2, 1864. He was made Roundsman in April, 1869, and in August, 1870, became a Sergeant. He was appointed Captain in September, 1878. He has been in command of the Grand Central Sub-Station, the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, West One Hundredth Street, Church Street, and West Thirtieth Street Stations. He was Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct for about a year and a half. He has been in the Elizabeth Street Station about a year. Capt. Berghold has a good record.

"I have been a policeman now nearly thirty-one years," he said last evening. "I am getting old and tired, and want to get out."

Lawyer Louis J. Grant conferred with the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon about the case of Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad, whose application for retirement was denied by the Police Board at its meeting last Friday. Taylor has been thirty-one years on the force. He was a witness before the Lexow committee. He was also accused before the committee of having received bribes. Taylor gave testimony involving a former Inspector. Immediately after the exposures he put in his application to be retired.

Mr. Grant informed the Commissioners that Taylor had been promised immunity by the Lexow committee and asked that he be retired under the twenty-five year law. Commissioner Parker will look into the case, and bring up the question of Sergt. Taylor's retirement at to-day's meeting.

Police Inspector Williams, who was away on a fifteen-day vacation, returned to this city late yesterday afternoon, and will report for duty at Headquarters to-day. It has been rumored that the Inspector intends to ask the Police Board to retire him.

When asked about the truth of the rumor last night, Inspector Williams said:

"Why should I retire? What for? I'm a young man yet, and I never felt better in my life. What earthly reason is there for my filing such an application?"

Dr. Parkhurst called at Police Headquarters yesterday. He talked with Commissioners Andrews and Roosevelt nearly half an hour. When Dr. Parkhurst went away he refused to say anything concerning his visit.

President Roosevelt told a reporter that Dr. Parkhurst had a complaint to make about some officer. He said he did not know the particulars of the case.

Commissioner Andrews refused to give any information. He said Dr. Parkhurst laid a certain matter before him, which he was not at liberty to talk about at present.

This is the third visit Dr. Parkhurst has made to Police Headquarters within a short time. It is rumored that he is after some police official higher than a patrolman.

The Police Commissioners were busy yesterday completing the details for the civil service examination of applicants for appointment on the force. President Roosevelt said the Captains who are to be examined will probably be appointed this week.

The papers of Inspector McLaughlin's civil service examination have not been found at Headquarters. It is thought that they were mislaid in the rooms of the Civil Service Board. President Roosevelt sent for Chief Byrnes yesterday, and talked with him about the matter. Byrnes was one of McLaughlin's examiners.

NEW-YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Charles T. Barney and Madison Grant to Fill Two Vacancies.

There was an ample quorum of the New-York Zoological Society at a meeting last night at the residence of the Secretary, Madison Grant, 22 East Forty-ninth Street.

Andrew H. Green presided, and those present were Mr. Grant, Gen. Wager Swayne, Robert L. Niles, Charles A. Dana, Hugh N. Camp, Eugene Schieffelin, Charles E. Whitehead, John L. Cadwalader, J. Seaver Page, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Andrew D. Parker, Austin Corbin, Alexander Hadden, John H. Starin, C. Grant La Farge, William A. Stiles, Winthrop Chanler, Lewis V. F. Randolph, and Henry H. Cook.

All action taken at previous meetings was confirmed when the minutes were read. Two vacancies in the Board of Managers were filled by the election of Charles T. Barney and Madison Grant. An amendment to the by-laws enlarges the power of the Executive Committee so that in the absence of the Board of Managers the Executive Committee has full charge of affairs.

DR. REMENSNYDER ON SUNDAY RECREATION

Not Opposed to the Opening of Libraries and Museums.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow me an explanatory word upon the following editorial note in your issue to-day:

Dr. Remensnyder, pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church, objects to the opening of libraries and museums on Sunday, because to do so robs the employes in such institutions of their day of rest. The same consideration for sextons and their assistants, organists, members of choirs, ushers, and even clergymen themselves, would prevent the opening of churches on that day no less than that of the other places.

The entire passage to which the above refers runs thus in my manuscript:

I do not favor the austere Puritan observance of Sunday. I believe the Sabbath was made for man, and that such Sunday recreation as does not conflict with the sentiment of reverence, while it affords pure air, health, and innocent pleasure to those denied them during the incessant toils of the week should not only be allowed, but be encouraged. For this reason, there is but one objection that can be offered to the opening of libraries and art museums on Sunday, and that is that it involves the loss to the employes of Sunday for their own rest and spiritual well-being.

The Times will agree with me that this setting very materially modifies the thought and leaves it quite an open question whether this single objection may not in some way be overcome or be borne down by the considerations on the other side.

In keeping with the large spiritual freedom pervading Luther, as distinguished from Calvin, and characterizing the Lutheran as distinguished from Puritanical forms of piety, while jealously guarding a devout observance of God's holy day, I have never advocated a narrow, restrictive, and Judaistic conception of and practice respecting it.

J. B. REMENSNYDER.

200 Madison Avenue, New-York, May 21, 1895.

Fire in a Cap Factory.

A fire started on the third floor of the four-story brick building at 52 West Houston Street last evening. The entire building, with the exception of the basement, is occupied by I. Levenstein & Co., manufacturers of cloth caps. The loss sustained by the firm will be more from water than from fire, and will amount to about $1,000, which is covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have started from one of the many charcoal stoves used by the workmen for heating irons.

Mayor Awarded the Diplomas.

The thirty-seventh anniversary and commencement exercises of Packard's Business College were held last evening in Carnegie Music Hall. The stage, beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, was occupied by the teachers of the college and a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Mayor Strong, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew Foye, J. L. N. Hunt, George R. Rockwood, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Homer Lee, the Rev. Robert Collyer, and the Rev. William Lloyd. The Rev. Charles N. Eaton opened the exercises with prayer. President Packard followed with a few introductory remarks. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford delivered an address, and the diplomas were awarded by Mayor Strong. The closing address was made by Mr. Roosevelt. There were eighty-eight graduates in the commercial department and forty-four in the stenographic department.

Our costliest suits are lined with silk, which is not quite so durable as serge lining—just feels good, that's all.

Some suits, lined with serge, made the same way—right—cost five-dollars or so less.

Light overcoat—would you wear a good-looking one if you had it?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Charity Concert.—A concert was given last night at the Mendelssohn Glee Club house, West Fortieth Street, near Broadway, for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital. Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter appeared in a new monologue entitled "Which?" The programme included Mlle. Pilar-Morin and her company in "A Dresden Shepherdess." Among the patronesses were Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Mrs. Cram, Miss Margaret Chanler, Miss Elizabeth Chanler, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. G. M. Cammann, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Percy Morgan, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. W. Kintzing Post, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Townsend, and Mrs. Jacob Vermilye.

—Smith-Barnes Wedding.—Invitations have been received in New-York for the wedding of Miss Bertha Ludington Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes of Chicago, to Mr. James Clinch Smith of this city. The wedding will take place on the evening of June 5 in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Chicago. The ceremony will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. The bridesmaids will be Miss Schuyler of New-York and Miss Pullman and Miss Elsa McCormick of Chicago. After the ceremony a large reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 2,238 Calumet Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge's Fête Champêtre.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge of 250 Fifth Avenue have sent out cards for a fête champêtre at their country place, Springhurst, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, for Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Goodridge will be assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan, and Mrs. Edward Wyeth, and Miss Caroline Goodridge. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Station at 3:55 and 4:35 P. M. for Riverdale, where carriages and stages will meet the guests.

Tea and Music at the Art Loan Exhibition.—Tea was served yesterday afternoon at the Exhibition. Mrs. Lawrence Perkins and Miss Gandy poured tea. Among the visitors were Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. Merbury, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Gandy, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Stephen Baker, and E. Hamilton Bell. There will be music this evening, when Mrs. Gerrit Smith and others will appear. Tea will be served to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Lemoyne will give recitations.

—An Interesting Concert.—A vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of John G. Williams, organist of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, will be given in the chapel of the church on Friday evening, May 24. The following artists will appear: Mrs. Martin Schultz, soprano; Miss R. May Hall, contralto; E. D. Van Hoose, tenor; H. F. Dietmann, baritone; H. V. Williams, violin, and Hans Kronold, 'cello. A chorus from the Collegiate Choral Society will also take part.

—Mr. Tiffany's Bachelor Dinner.—Belmont Tiffany, who is to marry Miss Anne Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, on June 6, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Monday of next week at the Knickerbocker Club. His guests will be William Tiffany, who is to be his best man; Brockholst Cutting, Richmond Fearing, Duncan Ewen Cameron, Stewart Brice, Columbus C. Baldwin, F. Appleton Smith, Matthew Morgan, Jr., and Frank Bishop.

—Weddings To-day.—The wedding of Miss Caroline Blanche Coit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Boardman Coit, to Albert Lee, son of Gen. Albert Lee, of Fultonville, N. Y., will be celebrated this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Murray Hill Hotel. The wedding of Miss Alice Preble Tucker to M. F. H. de Haas will take place this evening at the Church of the Epiphany. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford will perform the ceremony.

—A Theatre Party in Honor of Mrs. Mackay.—A theatre party was given last evening by Mrs. George W. Kidd in honor of Mrs. John W. Mackay. It was followed by a supper at Mrs. Kidd's home, 853 Fifth Avenue. The party included Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Miss Georgette Kidd. Mrs. Mackay sails for Europe to-day.

—Coming Home from France.—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Morgan and Miss Morgan, who have been living for a number of years in Pau, France, will arrive in this country next month. They will go to Newport for the Summer, where they have taken Pinard Cottage No. 5. Miss Morgan will be introduced to the social world during the season there.

—Roessing-Pitney Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. James Wetmore Pitney of 494 Lexington Avenue have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Florence Pitney, to George J. Roessing, on the evening of June 5, at the Holland House.

—Miss Helen Raymond Engaged.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Helen Raymond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Raymond, to Charles B. Hayden of Buffalo. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

—Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short of 20 West Thirty-seventh Street and Mrs. Short's sister, Miss Emily M. Petit, will sail for Europe on June 1.

—A Pink Tea.—Mrs. John Gribben will give a pink tea at her home, 9 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, this evening.

Charles Armour Is Worse.

The condition of Charles Armour, who is at the Hotel Windsor, was reported at an early hour this morning as being most critical. He suffered considerably yesterday and was on several occasions almost delirious from fever.

A deep-seated cough, cruelly tries the lungs, and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy for all troubled with Asthma, Bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.—Advertisement.

Ladies' Underwear.

Striped Taffeta Silk Skirts, ("Umbrella shape," with corded and dust ruffle),
$5.85, value $10.75.

Cambric Skirts, ("Umbrella shape," with deep ruffle of open-work embroidery),
$1.25, value $2.00.

Cambric Gowns, (trimmed with fine embroidery),
75 cts. & $1.25, value $1.25 to $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Patrick Lynch, a laborer, of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Boulevard, yesterday found the body of William Riley, twenty-three years old, of Avenue A and Eighty-sixth Street, in North River, opposite One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Riley was drowned May 9 while unloading a stone boat.

—The body of a man was found floating in the river at the foot of East Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon. It had been in the water about four months. In the vest pocket was an old billhead, on which were the traces of a written name which looked like Joseph O'Brien or George O'Brien.

—A burning lace curtain in the residence of Sarah Fordander at 356 West Seventy-second Street caused damage last evening to the amount of $150. A servant girl quenched the flames with a pail of water.

—A reward is offered for any information as to the whereabouts of Harry Fisher, thirteen years old, who has been missing from his home in Buffalo, N. Y., since May 17.

Brooklyn.

—Edward F. Flanagan was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday of forgery, and the jury recommended him to mercy. Flanagan was employed by Moynan, Gould & Nevins, dry goods dealers, and he one day sent a telegram to Mr. Gould signed T. Moynan, asking him to close the store and come to the Seney Hospital. The store was closed and the firm lost $300.

—E. R. Hubbard, a worker in the Bedford Mission, at 310 Bedford Avenue, was held for examination in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for passing a worthless check for $19.83 upon Mrs. Jane Snowball, a fellow mission worker. The check was drawn on the Chemical National Bank and purported to be signed by James S. Barnes & Co.

—A jury in the Circuit Court yesterday decided that Mrs. Jessie Belknap Ranken was entitled to sole possession of the house 78 Rush Street, which was willed to her by Eckford Webb, the shipbuilder. Mrs. Ranken was so overjoyed that she kissed her counsel, ex-Judge Dalley.

Long Island.

—Business men of Flushing have been instrumental in having the Long Island Railroad drawbridge over Flushing Creek examined by Col. Henry M. Robert of the United States Engineer Corps. Those interested in the matter seek to have the present structure replaced by a more substantial and modern bridge.

—Supervisor Theodore Koehler of Long Island City has been delegated to secure the necessary permission from the War Department to close the drawbridge over Newtown Creek connecting Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, with Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, in order that work on the new lift bridge can be begun.

—Charles B. Cornell, an extensive oyster planter, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home in Baldwin's. He was apparently in good health Monday night. Mr. Cornell was sixty years old and leaves considerable property. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

—The body of Blaso Canponio, the Italian laborer who fell from a scow in Flushing Creek on May 15 and was drowned, was recovered yesterday and identified by his brother. The body was removed to Chamberlain's morgue at Corona.

—County Judge Garretson of Queens County held court yesterday at Jamaica for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers. Eight applicants received first papers and five their final papers entitling them to citizenship.

—The Railroad Commissioners having decided against the removal of the Glen Cove Railroad station, persons desiring the change will erect another station at Titus crossing.

—Jacob Wayrich of Oyster Bay committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself. He was fifty-six years of age. No cause can be assigned for the act.

—Arthur M. White was elected a Trustee of Jamaica Village yesterday to fill a vacancy in the board. He was the only candidate for the office.

—An early-closing movement has been started by the clerks in Bay Shore stores. It has already met with considerable success.

—James Harvey Doxee, a wealthy resident of Islip, takes daily rides on a bicycle. Mr. Doxee is seventy-five years old.

—The Spring meeting of the South Side Teachers' Association will be held at Amityville next Saturday.

—Residents of Bridgehampton have subscribed $306 for the purchase of a hook and ladder fire truck.

Yonkers.

—A concert, under the auspices of the Inasmuch Circle of King's Daughters of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, will be given in the lecture room to-morrow evening. George Falkenstein and Lindsay Longacre will play piano duets and John Kendrick Bangs will read some selections from his own works. Some songs will be given by Mrs. Walter Bennet, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Longacre.

—T. Astley Atkins read an interesting paper on "Yonkers Fifty Years Ago," before the Historical and Library Association's last meeting of the season, on Monday night. It was listened to with interest by a large audience, and recalled many old, almost forgotten names and incidents of that time.

—The produce store of H. B. Jones, at 21 Warburton Avenue, was entered by a burglar early yesterday morning by way of a rear basement window, which was unfastened. The money drawer was broken open, but only a small amount of money and goods was taken.

—Lawyer Frank Moss, who was the attorney for the Parkhurst society during its crusade against the dives in New-York City, will make an address to the young men of this city at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-morrow evening.

—A public meeting of the Good Government Club will be held at the Woman's Institute Building, Friday evening, May 24, at 8:15. Alfred R. Conkling will deliver an address on "Municipal Reform."

—Delegations from several lodges of the Order of Harugari, from New-York and Brooklyn, visited Holsatia Lodge of this city, in Teutonia Hall, last evening.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Robert Currie for a frame slate-roof dwelling, on Lot 143, Stone Avenue.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give a tea at Temperance Hall, from 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 to-morrow.

—The cornerstone of St. Andrew's Memorial Church will be laid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, June 4.

Westchester County.

—There will be printed a handsome edition of The Tarrytown Argus to-morrow for the benefit of the Second Reformed Church Parsonage Fund. The ladies have been editing it this week, and it will be known as the ladies' edition. Editor M. D. Raymond has generously given the entire week's receipts for advertisements, &c., to the fund being raised.

—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison has been served with the order of the Court of Appeals to produce Dr. R. W. Buchanan before it next Monday, to be resentenced to death in the electric chair.

—Frederick Seymour, formerly of Watertown, N. Y., has been appointed Superintendent of the Westchester County Water Works Company, at White Plains.

—Ex-County Treasurer David Cromwell of White Plains, Treasurer of the White Plains Bank, has been appointed Loan Commissioner by Gov. Morton.

—The Westchester County Medical Society held its ninety-seventh annual meeting in White Plains yesterday, and there was a large attendance.

Jersey City and Hoboken.

—Michael McNulty, who was arrested with two other men on suspicion, early yesterday morning in Jersey City, was identified in Justice Douglas's Court as the leader in a masked burglary fifteen years ago. A kit of burglar's tools was found in their pockets. The police are making inquiries about McNulty's life since he left prison, with the purpose of finding out if he has been guilty of lawlessness.

—John Kroeger of 512 Clinton Avenue, Hoboken, employed as a driver on a North Hudson car, quit work at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He has no recollection of where he went afterward, but at daylight he was found lying unconscious in the hall of his house, with two contused wounds on his head. He had been robbed of $5 and his watch.

—Paul Frost of West Hoboken will be nominated by Congressman Thomas McEwan to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having received the highest percentage at the recent competitive examination.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Bedroom Combinations.

Capital for rooms not over large.

A cheval Bureau, lower part—long, low, shaped front, two shallow drawers. Upper part—the tall oval cheval glass in its delicately carved frame, to the left; to the right, a dainty box-like affair of little drawers and cupboard, lifted on slender bow-legs,

A wardrobe Chiffonier, wardrobe side, mirror-faced, wonderfully convenient Chiffonier side, shaped front, wealth of drawers and cupboard room. Both sides delicately carved.

At manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.
NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S
SIXTH AVENUE
20th TO 21st ST.

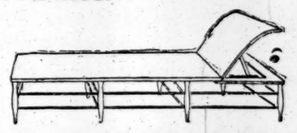
DUNN SAYS
the weather will be FAIR and WARMER to-day.

JUDICIOUS BUYERS visiting our Furniture and Trunk Departments to-day and to-morrow will be surprised at the remarkable Values offered if they seek the following Specials:

White Iron Beds.

White Enameled Iron Beds, Brass Top Rails, Knobs Burnished and Gold Lacquered, curved extended Foot Rail; regular price 15.00,
9.89
Other styles from 3.98 upward.

Couches.



Reed Couches, with adjustable head, just the thing for Summer use; regular price 12.00,
8.98
Non-adjustable 7.75.

Dressing Tables.

Dressing Tables, 18x30-inch top, French Plate Mirror 16x20; regular price 10.00,
6.98

Rockers.

Antique Oak and Mahogany finish Rockers or Chairs, strong and handsome; made to sell for 5.00,
3.75

Mattresses.

100 Extra South American Mixed Hair Mattresses, Best A. C. A. Ticking, Forty Pounds, in one or two parts; worth 14.00,
9.98

Largest Assortment of REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE in this city at LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL LOT OF PORCH ROCKERS,
1.98 AND 2.48

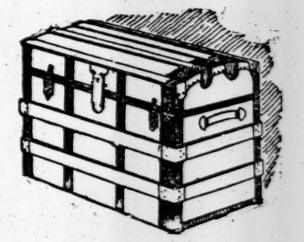
Corduroy Couches.

Six colors to select from. Silk and Wool Tassel Fringe. Cannot be duplicated under 30.00,
19.98.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

An Endless Assortment of TRUNKS, SATCHELS, AND BAGS, At Remarkably Low Prices.

Trunks.



Canvas Covered Trunks, Cloth Lined, Two Trays, Excelsior Lock, Strap Hinges, Iron Bottom, Heavy Bolts.

32 in

Wednesday
May 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WON BY A COMBINATION

Aldermanic Politicians Increase the Committee Making Reapportionment.

A PLATT AND A TAMMANY MAN ADDED

To Do This a Minority Report Was Adopted—The Excuse the Alleged Need of a Place for Alderman Lantry.

The politicians in the Board of Aldermen combined yesterday to make what political capital they could out of the apportionment of the city into Assembly districts under the provisions of the new Constitution. The apportionment is now being considered by the Committee on County Affairs.

To effect their object, the politicians deemed it necessary to increase the number of the committee from five to seven by the addition of Alderman Lantry, a Tammany Hall man, and Alderman Windolph, a Platt Republican. This was done by the adoption of a minority report from the Committee on Rules, offered by Alderman Brown, the Tammany representative from the Second District, and the vote by which the report was adopted showed a combination of Tammany, Platt Republicans, and O'Brienites against the Brookfield Republicans, who were in a hopeless minority.

The large room in which the Board of Aldermen meets was crowded when President Jeroloman called the board to order. There were but two absentees at this time, and these, Aldermen Murphy and Marshall, came in later. The benches in the rear of the room for the accommodation of spectators were crowded, and extra chairs were brought in for the favored ones in the body of the hall.

The first sign of a conflict appeared when the minutes of the previous meeting were read. Alderman Goodman, anti-Platt Republican, offered certain corrections to the minutes which, he said, were essential to the proper understanding of the proceedings of the previous meeting. Alderman Noonan, Tammany, raised a point of order, but withdrew it immediately after, and Alderman Goodman was permitted to correct the minutes.

There was another slight skirmish when the report of the Committee on Rules was read favoring the substitution of Cushing's Manual for Jefferson's Manual as the parliamentary authority to govern the transaction of business in the board. Alderman Noonan again objected, and on his motion the decision of this momentous question was deferred for two weeks.

A resolution presented by the Committee on Land and Places and Park Department approving the proposition of temporarily devoting the unoccupied lands owned by the city to the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables by poor families under the direction of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and in favor of co-operating with that association was adopted.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Rules in relation to increasing the membership of the Committee on County Affairs were then called up. The majority report, which was signed by President Jeroloman and Aldermen Goodman and Hall, set forth that the proposed change was not advisable, and that it would be imprudent to make any change at the present time, when the reapportionment scheme was almost completed. The minority report, signed by Alderman Brown, favored the addition of Aldermen Windolph and Lantry to the Committee on County Affairs. Alderman Brown moved that the minority report be substituted for that of the majority, which motion was seconded by Alderman Noonan.

Alderman Goodman made a long speech in opposition to the motion. He said that there was more in this attempt to increase the membership of the committee than appeared on the surface. "There are two factions of the Republican Party in this city," he said, "which are known as the Platt and anti-Platt elements. The Republicanism of the majority members of this committee is not satisfactory to the Platt element of the Republican Party, and that is the reason why the change was to be made. I am opposed to the dictation of any 'boss,' and because I would not consent to a change for a purely political purpose I was told that I was disappointed because I was not put on the committee. I am the only Republican in the board who has not got the Chairmanship of a committee, and I will state here that the reason for this is that I would not consent to be sidetracked or dictated to.

"We are told that this change is simply to make a place for Alderman Lantry, who was not considered when the committees were made up, because his seat was then contested, but that is simply an insult to the intelligence of the members of this board. The gentlemen in opposition might say I am pursuing the policy of rule or ruin, but I warn them that they are pursuing the policy of rule and ruin."

Alderman Noonan asked President Jeroloman whether he had signed the majority report, and the President said he had, but the Clerk had failed to read his name.

"Oh!" said Alderman Noonan, "I only wanted to know, as the President, as I understand it, signed a different report last week, and then withdrew his name. The President must have 'shifted the cut,' for what is termed the majority report without his signature would not be a majority report."

Alderman Olcott replied to Alderman Goodman, who, he said, had wasted the time of the board by his diatribe about Platt and anti-Platt.

"I expected to hear the old cry about the rattling of chains and the shaking of collars," said Mr. Olcott, "but the gentleman has evidently changed the form of his expression. There is no Platt or anti-Platt politics in this movement, and those who say so don't believe it, and the people won't believe it. There is no deal with Tammany Hall. The Republicans on the committee are all up-town men, and it was deemed proper to put a down-town Republican on the committee. Therefore, Windolph was chosen because he knows more about politics from the Battery to Two Hundred and Fortieth Street than Alderman Goodman, who revels with the goats in Harlem as I do.

"You may say, if you please, that we take our orders from 49 Broadway, or from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, but it is not true. I have been opposed to Tammany Hall from start to finish, but I do not believe that everything that originates from that side is necessarily bad. It was deemed wise to put Alderman Lantry on the committee, and then it was necessary to put a Republican on to offset the additional Democratic member."

Alderman Ware said that if the object of the change was to make a place on a committee for Alderman Lantry, he would gladly resign from the committees he was on in favor of Lantry.

Alderman Hall said the committee was at present properly adjusted. The new apportionment, which, he said, was as fair an apportionment as ever was, made in this city, was nearly completed, and there was no occasion for increasing the membership of the committee. To add to the committee would not increase its efficiency, but would rather decrease its efficiency. He moved that the consideration of the matter be laid over for two weeks.

This motion was defeated by a vote of 6 in the affirmative to 25 in the negative. Those who voted in the affirmative were President Jeroloman and Aldermen Hall, Ware, Goodman, Wines, and Woodward.

The minority report was then substituted for the majority report and was finally adopted by a similar vote, and Aldermen Windolph and Lantry were made members of the Committee on County Affairs. Those who voted with President Jeroloman against the adoption of the minority report were Aldermen Goodman, Hall, Ware, Wines, and Woodward, all anti-Platt Republicans.

Alderman Brown offered a resolution requesting Gov. Morton to approve the bill increasing the pay of the Park Police. This is the bill that Mayor Strong disapproved.

Alderman Olcott said he was of the opinion that the bill was dead, as the Mayor had signified his disapproval of it. Alderman Brown said that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee held a different view of the matter.

Aldermen Marshall and Goodman both opposed the resolution, Alderman Goodman said it was intended as a slap at the Mayor and therefore he would vote against it.

After some further debate the resolution was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12.

Chief of Police Byrnes was authorized to grant permits for the placing of trucks at street crossings along the line of the parade Decoration Day for the accommodation of spectators.

ANGERED AT ELECTION CASES

Lawyer R. E. Prime Leaves the White Plains Courtroom Abruptly, Declaring Justice Subservient to Politics.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 21.—Lawyer Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, representing the Attorney General and one of the counsel in the Mount Vernon election cases, appeared before Justice Bartlett, in the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning and moved to have the cases of the indicted Election Inspectors put down for trial at this term of court. He said that the Special Oyer and Terminer, presided over by Justice Dykman and specially convened to try the Mount Vernon cases, was now extinct, inasmuch as a new Oyer and Terminer Court was in session. He said there could not be two Oyer and Terminer Courts in existence in the county at once.

Justice Bartlett said that should he make an order to vacate the action of the Oyer and Terminer of Justice Dykman, it would be a criticism on that court, and he declined to entertain the motion at all.

Lawyer Prime became very warm at this stage of the proceedings, and said to the Court: "Politics have been infused into these election cases, and I am tired of being made a football of. I don't propose to stand it. I will immediately communicate with the Attorney General."

He gathered up his papers and left the room.

Mr. Prime had taken exceptions to the proceedings before Justice Dykman on Saturday, when the indicted Inspectors were called upon to plead, and he was not allowed to arraign them. An immediate trial would have squared him with David M. Hunt, his opposing counsel. The defendants were arraigned on Saturday. Mr. Prime thinks he should have been allowed to arraign the indicted officials, and is sorely aggrieved because he was not permitted to do so.

TEACHERS FOR THE CITY COLLEGES

Tutors and Instructors Appointed—New Rule for Professors.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College yesterday it was decided to retain Miss Emma L. David as tutor until June 20. The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met directly afterward and made the following appointments:

Robert A. Hatch, Special Instructor in Elocution, at a salary of $1,700 a year; Gaston Laffarques and Bernard Naumburg, who have been engaged temporarily as tutors since last Fall, made permanent tutors; John J. McNulty, formerly tutor, appointed Instructor in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

A resolution was passed giving to the Committee on Examinations the power to fix the date of the entrance examinations in June for such time as will best suit the public schools. President Weeb of the college, who is also a Trustee, spoke at some length on the fact that the professors do not devote enough time to the supervision of the work of their tutors. At the present time a professor is required to devote three hours a day to delivering lectures and hearing recitations. He spends so little time at his work that he is hardly competent to judge of the merits of the tutors or students.

A resolution was passed whereby the section of the by-laws bearing on this point will be so changed as to require a professor to spend as much time in his work as the President of the college may deem right.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show that the demand has again become active and widely distributed, so bringing up the aggregate that the total sales of the month are several per cent. ahead of May last year. As a result of the enlarged movement, there has been a partial recovery in prices on all styles, except Japan, in which there is a battle royal among the millers.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 741,985 sacks; last year, 1,111,260 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 198,259 barrels; last year, 273,895 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 44,460 barrels; last year, 24,800 barrels; sales, 43,275 barrels; last year, 23,235 barrels.

Leon Cottentin Charged with Fraud.

Judge Thomas Allison of the Court of General Sessions, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court a report by which he finds that Leon Cottentin, who several years ago conducted a café and restaurant business at 26 Cortlandt Street, transferred considerable personal and real property in this city and New-Jersey just before his failure, with intent to defraud his creditors and to deprive them of any share in it.

The referee holds that these transfers were fraudulent and should be set aside and a receiver appointed for the property. The proceedings to have the transfers of property set aside were brought in the name of Park & Tilford and other judgment creditors who were unable to realize anything on the judgments which they held.

Judge Allison was appointed referee in the case some months ago, before he became a Judge of the General Sessions Court.

Trying to Abolish the Calls.

There is a strong movement among butter, cheese, and egg dealers who are members of the New-York Mercantile Exchange, to abolish the daily call in the Exchange on these articles, and yesterday a meeting was held in the Exchange to consider the matter.

This movement was started about four years ago, but did not receive much attention at the time. It has been revived every year, and this year it gathered so much strength that there is a great probability of the call being abolished.

The object of the supporters of the movement, it is said, is to suppress all information in regard to the daily fluctuations in the prices of these articles, and prevent them from reaching the Exchanges in other large cities. They are said to fear lest the Exchanges at the other centres of distribution will injure or destroy the distributing business of New-York.

Milwaukee Bank Cashier Sentenced.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—J. E. Koetting, ex-cashier of the Southside Savings Bank, which suspended in 1893, with $1,500,000 deposits, and which will not pay 20 cents on the dollar, asked to be taken into court today to change his plea from not guilty of receiving deposits in an insolvent bank to guilty. He was sentenced to five years in State prison. Koetting squandered the depositors' money in wheat deals. He ran away twice, forfeiting bail one of $15,000.

TRANSIT PLANS APPROVED

Aldermen Consent to the Building of an Underground Road.

TWO MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST IT

They Represent the Twenty-third and the Twenty-fourth Wards—Protest Against New Third Avenue Franchise.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday approved the plans submitted by the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners and gave its consent to the construction of the road. The resolution to that effect, which was presented by Aldermen Olcott, was as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Rapid-Transit-Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, constituted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof, has duly determined that a rapid-transit railway in addition to those already existing is necessary for the interests of the public and of the City of New-York, and has determined and established the routes and the general plan of construction of a rapid-transit railway for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property to be established in said city in addition to the rapid-transit railways already existing therein, and thereafter did transmit to the Common Council of the City of New-York a copy of such plans and conclusions as adopted, including the said routes and the general plan of construction, which plans and conclusions thus adopted were received by the said Common Council on the 14th day of May, 1895, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. at a meeting of the said Common Council duly convened on such date at such hour; and

Whereas, The said Common Council did, by resolution duly adopted at said meeting, appoint a day not less than one week nor more than ten days after the receipt of such plans and conclusions for the consideration thereof, to wit, this 21st day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and

Whereas, The said Common Council on this day has proceeded with the consideration of such plans and conclusions; and

Whereas, The plans and conclusions are as follows: [Here are recited the routes and general plan of construction, as already published.]

"Now, therefore, it is resolved, that the Common Council of the City of New-York does hereby, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, and by a majority vote of all the members of the said Common Council, approve such plans and conclusions, and does hereby consent to the construction of a railway in accordance therewith, and that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do approve such plans and conclusions, and do hereby consent to such construction."

In moving the adoption of the resolution Alderman Olcott said that personally he was opposed to the plans as adopted by the Rapid-Transit Commission, but despite his personal feelings in the matter he deemed it a public duty to present the resolution. He did not believe that it would be conducive to the health of the working population of this city to be carried twice a day through an underground tunnel. The tunnel itself would not conduce to the health of the city, and he could see that there would be great difficulty in keeping the tunnel in a healthy condition. He felt that the people when they voted for the construction of the road with municipal funds had a different kind of a road in contemplation, a road to reach both sides of the city.

In the present plans, he said, the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards had been entirely overlooked, and he did not believe that the road was planned to extend as far as it should on the west side of the city. The estimated cost of the road on the present plans was $55,000,000, which is $5,000,000 more than the people had voted for, and it was possible that it would cost a still greater sum. He did not feel that the commission had selected the best plan, and therefore he did not find himself in personal agreement with the Rapid-Transit Commission.

None of the other members of the board spoke on the subject and the resolution was adopted, Aldermen Randall and School, who represent the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, voting in the negative.

It was expected that the majority report of the Committee on Railroads, granting to the Third Avenue Railroad Company a franchise for a cable road on the King's Bridge Road, north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and on the Boulevard, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the minority report of the same committee granting the same franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company, would come up for consideration, but the matter was deferred for a week. The reports of the committee were made the special order for next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

A strong protest was received from the Washington Heights Progressive Association against the granting of the franchise to the Third Avenue Road. The association, in a series of resolutions, says that the granting of this valuable franchise to the Third Avenue Road would give the road a monopoly of the entire surface railroad facilities in that section of the city, and would be unfair, unjust, and against the wishes, needs, and necessities of the general public, a serious menace to the development and advancement, and a positive detriment to the improvement of the entire upper west side of the city. Further, the association resolved that "such a flagrant disregard of the will and wishes of the majority of the citizens of the City of New-York and the earnest and publicly expressed desires of the residents of this section of our city merits a just rebuke by all honest and upright members of the Board of Aldermen, in whom we have placed full confidence that they will insist that the will of the majority of the people shall rule, as against the mercenary motives of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which company is now taxed to its utmost capacity and is far from equal to even the present demand of the public in this growing section to control the entire surface railroads now existing or that can possibly be constructed in this section of our city."

The protest was, without debate, referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Public hearings were ordered on the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company for permission to make a connection between the tracks of the Belt Railroad at Dey and West Streets with those of the Sixth Avenue Road at Vesey Street and College Place and also a connection between the tracks running through University Place, and those in Wooster Street, now used by the Bleecker Street Road, for the purpose of extending the system of transfers of the Metropolitan Company. The hearings will be held on June 13 and 18.

Permission was given to the Compressed Air Motive Power Company to experiment with a new system of street car propulsion by means of compressed air, on the Belt Line tracks, from the station at Fifty-fourth Street, along Tenth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence along the tracks of the Ninth Avenue surface road, the time for the experiments not to exceed ninety days.

Alderman Burke presented a resolution to amend the resolution now pending before the Committee on Railroads giving a franchise to the People's Traction Company for an electric road in certain streets of the annexed district. His resolution provides that the franchise be withheld unless the company agrees to pay conductors, motormen, and switchmen at least $2 per day for ten hours' work, $1.50 per day for trippers, and for employes on snowplows $3 per day. This resolution was referred without debate.

THE LAMBS GAMBOL IN PUBLIC

Popular Plays Burlesqued in a Performance that Drew a Crowded Audience to the Garden Theatre.

The Lambs Club indulged in its annual gambol in public at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon. No announcement of the performance had been made to the playgoers in general, and no seats were sold except by members of the club to their personal friends, but the Garden was crowded even more densely than at a "Trilby" performance. The seats were all held at $2 each, and in many cases premiums were paid on these prices, while several of the boxes were disposed of at $100 apiece. The receipts amounted to nearly $3,300, and the treasury of the club is the richer by that amount.

The gambol proved to be one of the most entertaining ever given by the Lambs outside the privacy of their own clubrooms, inside of which the average mortal is never allowed to peep. After an overture by the Garden Theatre orchestra, Shepherd Clay M. Greene made a humorous address, which was followed by "Gismonda's Bluff," a parody on Sardou's great play, written by Mr. Greene, which kept the theatre ringing with laughter until its close. The characters in the drama were: The High Gismonda, who made the bluff, played by Lamb Harry Conor; the Low Almerio, who called it, by Lamb Hugo Tolland; the Jack, by Lamb George Nash, and the Game Francisco, by Lamb Burr McIntosh. The characters of the "Interruption" were two journalists, represented by Lambs Nelson Wheatcroft and Leo Dietrichstein.

The second burlesque of the programme was the work of Lamb Edward E. Kidder, and was entitled "Madame Sans Re-Gene; or, The Case of Rebellious Katherine." Lamb Samuel Reed appeared as Katherine Tubscher; Lamb Mark Smith as Napoleon; Lamb George Nash as Le Febvre; Lamb Joseph Wheelock, Jr., as Fouché; Lambs Alfred Hickman and Hugo Tolland as Queen Caroline and Princess Eliza, and Lamb Max Figman as Mme. von Bülow. The burlesque proved to be very funny, and was loudly applauded by the audience.

The great attraction of the bill, however, was a "literary conversazione, by Lamb Augustus Thomas," entitled "How About Triby?" a burlesque on Paul Potter's play, to the performance of which Manager Palmer made not the slightest objection. Indeed, the enterprising manager came in for a share of the burlesquing himself, as he was one of the leading characters of the "conversazione." Lamb Harry Conor assumed the character of Mr. Palmer, and Lamb Samuel Reed that of Paul M. Potter, while Lamb Nelson Wheatcroft represented Du Maurier, and Lamb Ignacio Martinetti and Adolph Klauber the Harper Brothers. The remainder of the cast was: Beerbohm Tree, Lamb Max Figman; Wilton Lackaye, Lamb Augustus Thomas; Burr McIntosh, Lamb Charles Reigel; Alfred Hickman, Lamb Joseph Wheelock, Jr.; Leo Dietrichstein, Lamb Charles Hopper; Steward of the Lambs, John Tissen; Svengali, Lamb Wilton Lackaye; Taffy, Lamb Burr McIntosh; the Laird, Lamb John Glendenning; Little Billee, Lamb Alfred Hickman; Zouzou, Lamb Leo Dietrichstein, and Trilby, Lamb De Wolf Hopper. The scene was a parlor in the Lambs Club, and the occasion "a drop in after the performance."

In addition to the three burlesques, variety was given to the entertainment by songs rendered by a quartet consisting of Lambs W. H. McDonald, Eugene Cowles, J. Sheehan, and W. David; a selection by Lamb Henry C. Barnabee of the Bostonians, and a few remarks scattered broadcast by Lamb William Gillette.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF CELLULOSE

A New Material Made of Cornstalk Fibre to be Tested by a Naval Board.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—An important test of a new material, which is proposed as a substitute for cellulose, has been ordered by Secretary Herbert. The Board of Investigation is composed of Naval Constructors Taylor, Linnard, and Dashiell, and the invention is presented for examination by a Philadelphia man, who has discovered its alleged efficacy as an absorbent.

The new material is composed of cornstalk fibre, which will be cheaper than the component materials of cellulose, which, it is said, is made of the cocoanut fibre. The cornstalk absorbent will be packed after the manner of its use on our ships of war, and will be attacked by a big gun at the naval proving ground. Its qualities will be carefully noted, and a report made on its recommendations for use in place of the already adopted cellulose, which, by the way, is also the manufacture of a Philadelphia concern.

The idea of using cellulose and kindred articles on board ship is based on the additional protection they give. A shot penetrating the side of a ship, armor, lining, and all, plows through in its passage a section of the packing. The water rushing in immediately expands the cellulose, which effectually closes the aperture made by the projectile, and prevents the further ingress of water. An exhaustive trial of cellulose before it was placed on board our vessels resulted in its adoption. The doctors at first suggested that it might deteriorate or attract vermin, and so jeopardize the health of the crew, but there has been no additional sickness observable as a result of its use. The new material is supposed to be much cheaper and lighter, and is claimed to be more efficacious than cellulose. The official trial is destined to show whatever merit it has over the material at present in use.

TURRET ARMOR TO BE TESTED

Under Conditions Nearly Approaching Those on Board Ship.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A practical test of turret armor will be held at the Indian Head Proving Ground soon. There have been innumerable attacks on the plates of various sizes and shapes, all of which enter into the construction of turrets. It is desired to make a trial which shall more nearly approach in conditions those which obtain on board ship. It is proposed to build a section of a turret and attack it by a heavy gun.

It is held that in actual warfare the huge projectiles fired by powerful guns may demolish the turret, while no sign of such disaster is given by the turret armor in the form of plates, presented, as it is, firmly braced for attack. The section of turret will be fired upon and the effect of the shots at various velocities and energies will be carefully noted. There are a good many plates at Indian Head from which a part of a turret may be built. They are the sample plates already attacked and are in sufficiently good condition to be used in this way.

It may be that the results will disturb the theories all along held by the experts, but the general notion is that whatever is withstood by plates under the usual and severe conditions of armor tests can easily be met by a turret built as proposed. Then, too, as demonstrated in the Chinese-Japanese war, the fighting of the future will be at long range. There will be no more battles between ships lashed side by side, the men of each watching for the opportunity to board the other. In the Chinese-Japanese war the distance was sometimes two miles.

Universalist Sunday School Institute.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—The twenty-third semi-annual session of the New-York Universalist Sunday School Institute began this afternoon in the First Universalist Church, Broad and Bill Streets. Louis Ames of Jersey City presided. The Rev. Frank L. Massech of Mount Vernon, N. Y. was Secretary. The afternoon meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Martin Crosley, the reading of the minutes, and the reports of committees followed. There were addresses by the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams, and the Rev. F. A. Bisbee of Philadelphia, editor of To-day. A reception and collation followed.

Appointed to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Cadets to the Naval Academy have been appointed as follows: Leroy Diller, New-York City; Henry H. Bissell, alternate, New-York; James T. Buttrick, Newport, R. I.; Charles H. Lamberton, Winona, Minn.; Robert F. Turner, McGregor, Iowa; Ralph C. Saxton, Edgar, Neb.; James B. Cabell, Richmond, Va.; John C. Muir, Los Angeles, Cal.

HE NAMES A NEW BOARD

Brooklyn's Mayor Retires the Old Election Commissioners.

G. E. MOULTON SUCCEEDS JACOB WORTH

New Board Composed of Two Administration Republicans, One Regular and One Reform Democrat.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday relieved his political enemy, ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican leader, of further responsibility in the management of public affairs by retiring him from the Board of Election Commissioners and replacing him with George E. Moulton, an administration Republican. As this course had been prophesied for many months it cause no surprise.

The entire Board of Commissioners was changed by Mayor Schieren. William H. Williams, another Republican friendly to the administration, was appointed in place of Charles H. Cotton; Jacob W. Erreger, a regular Democrat, in place of George Russell, and Charles J. Edwards, a reform Democrat, in place of John Gilbertson.

The appointment of Jacob W. Erreger created considerable comment, because it was asserted by members of the old Democratic organization that he was not a representative of the regular Democracy, but he was indorsed by such regular Democratic leaders as John Delmar, ex-Senator John McCarty, ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, and ex-Alderman Pickering.

Charles J. Edwards,
Appointed to Brooklyn's Board of Election Commissioners.

Ex-Commissioner Gilbertson was the senior in point of service in the old board. He served eighteen years, and Mr. Cotton thirteen. Ex-Commissioners Worth and Russell each served five years.

The Election Commissioners receive $4,000 a year salary, and, with the exception of three or four months during election time, their duties are nominal. The board's patronage is small, consisting of only ten clerkships. The appointments of Poll Clerks and Election Inspectors are made from lists submitted to the board by the various political organizations. An unfairly disposed board may discriminate against a political organization in favor of one to which they feel friendly.

Commissioner Moulton, who succeeds ex-Senator Worth, was defeated for the office five years ago by Mr. Worth, so that in this appointment Mayor Schieren has given a double blow to the Republican leader.

Commissioner Moulton was born in Maine and was educated at Bowdoin College. He left the college in 1862, and enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, in which he served through the war. When mustered out he was a Captain, with the rank of brevet Major. He served in Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, and in the Shenandoah. He was under Gen. Cahill at New-Orleans as ordnance officer at Forts Jackson and St. Philip; was Judge Advocate of General Courts-Martial under Gen. Sheridan, and was on the staff of Major Gen. Brennan in Georgia. Mayor Low appointed Mr. Moulton a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and he has since been prominently identified with Thirteenth Ward politics. He is Superintendent of All Souls' Universalist Sunday School and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Eastern District Sabbath School Association. He is also a Trustee of the Brooklyn Eastern District Homoeopathic Dispensary, and a member of the Union League Club.

Charles J. Edwards is the Vice Chairman of the Democratic Party in Kings County—reform organization—of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader. Ever since the organization of the so-called Anti-Snapper Associations in Kings County, in 1892, he has been prominent and active in support of Mr. Shepard's plans and political efforts.

He is about thirty years of age, and this is his first political office. He lives at 586 Macon Street, in the Eighth District of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Brooklyn, which he represents on the General Committee of the reform organization. He is the metropolitan manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The Anti-Snapper work first brought him into some prominence as an organizer, and he became a member of the County Executive Committee; was a delegate to the State Convention held in Syracuse to protest against the midwinter convention and Senator Hill's candidacy, and was also a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which placed Mr. Cleveland in nomination.

As President of the Twenty-fifth Ward Cleveland and Stevenson Club during the Cleveland campaign, he practically managed the whole of the campaign election day work in the ward. After the election the Central Committee of these clubs voted to continue their organizations, and Mr. Edwards was appointed by Mr. Shepard as Chairman of a committee to report a plan to this end. The formation of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, on the lines suggested by this committee, started the Anti-Machine Democracy of Kings County, and Mr. Edwards was made Chairman of its Executive Committee.

In the Mayoralty campaign of 1893 the club supported Mr. Schieren's candidacy, and led the Independent Democracy, in which support Mr. Edwards acted as a member of the Campaign and Finance Committees. The Committee of One Hundred for Democratic reorganization in Kings County was appointed by this club, and Mr. Edwards was elected Secretary of the committee, and, on the formation of the new Democratic Party, known as the Reform Democracy, he was elected Secretary of the General Committee for 1894. He was a delegate to the Saratoga Convention last Fall from the Shepard organization, and directed the Fall campaign from the Montague Street headquarters.

He is well acquainted with the intricacies of election day work and perfectly familiar with the topography of the city and its political subdivisions.

Commissioner Williams was born in Sloansville, Schoharie County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1847. He came to New-York when fourteen years old, and obtained employment in a clothing house. He afterward embarked in the hardware business, and in 1871 he organized the firm of Van Wagoner & Williams, which is now a corporation. He joined Plymouth Church in 1866, and was Secretary of the Sunday school for several years.

Commissioner Williams was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and in 1884 he was elected Chairman of that committee, serving until 1888. He is an executive member of the Young Republican Club, of the Franklin Literary Society, the Hamilton and Montauk Clubs, Corresponding Secretary of the Brooklyn New-England Society, Vice President of the Brooklyn Choral Society, and a Trustee of the City Savings Bank.

Commissioner Erreger was born in Prussia fifty-two years ago, and came to this country at the age of six years. He started a dry goods store in Yonkers when a young man, and afterward moved his business to Brooklyn. He is now engaged in the real estate business, and lives in East New-York. Mr. Erreger took a prominent part in the fight against the Long Island Water Supply Company. He served a term as Excise Commissioner of New Lots. He has always been a Democrat.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

COL. LOCKE W. WINCHESTER'S FUNERAL

Delegations from the Seventh Regiment and Veteran Club Present.

The funeral of Col. Locke W. Winchester, formerly commander of the Seventh Regiment, was held at Trinity Church at noon yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiating, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Griffin. The music was rendered by the regular church choir of surpliced boys.

There were several large and handsome floral tributes. The Seventh Regiment Veterans sent a large cross mounted on a pillar. The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club sent a pillow of lilies and azaleas.

The pall bearers were Johnston Livingston, J. C. Fargo, L. C. Weir, T. C. Platt, A. Dudley Evans, N. J. O'Brien, C. C. Taft, and Lewis Ledgard.

The church was well filled. There were delegations from the Union League Club, Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; Seventh Regiment Veterans, and other organizations to which the deceased belonged. Many Wall Street men attended the services.

Among those present were ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Police Justice Jacob Patterson, ex-Senator James F. Pierce, ex-Senator John Fox, Major William Copp, Clarence Seward, Gen. Emmons Clark, T. M. Pomeroy, and Theodore Voorhes.

The officers and clerks of the Adams Express, the American Express, and the National Express Companies were also present.

After the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BURNED IN A BENZINE EXPLOSION

A Janitor May Die Because He Put Some of the Fluid in the Stove.

John Lutz, twenty-four years old, who lives on the second floor of the building at 391 Seventh Avenue, and acts as janitor, undertook to clean the waiscoting in the hallway yesterday with benzine. The benzine was not in condition to suit his purpose, so he placed it on the fire. It exploded and the blazing stuff spread over his clothing and set fire to the house. His cries brought assistance, and his burning garments were torn from him. The firemen extinguished the flames, which threatened the building.

Lutz was badly burned about the head, face, and body, and endured great suffering while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. The doctors consider his recovery doubtful.

Grand Army Mission to Move.

The Grand Army Mission which has been situated during the last three years on Canal Street, under the old pension agency, is preparing to move to the present location of the agency on Sixth Avenue, to continue its useful and aggressive work.

This requires money, and since the mission is supported entirely by voluntary contributions the committee will be thankful if the Grand Army of the Republic Posts and the patriotic public will, at this memorial season, send such contributions as they feel like making.

Within three years the mission has cashed more than $1,000,000 worth of pension checks.

Checks should be sent to Killaen Van Rensselaer, Treasurer, 56 Wall Street. The members of the committee are Capt. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, James Talcott, Col. Henry H. Hadley, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Ira M. Hedges, Col. Frank C. Loveland, W. T. Wardwell, John S. Huyler, and Samuel H. Hadley.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

INCOME TAX LAW DEAD—The Supreme Court holds that it is unconstitutional.
MR. CARLISLE ON SILVER—The Secretary of the Treasury in defense of sound money.
AN ANTI-BRIGGS VICTORY—Conservatives control the Presbyterian Assembly.
CUBAN REBELS IN MESHES—Martinez Campos has finished his strategical labor.
ENGLAND AND CONTINENT—Goluchowski, Austria's Premier, a Pole and a Francophile.
ADMIRAL MEADE REBUKED—The President expresses regret at his conduct.
INDICTMENTS TO FOLLOW—Close of the New-Jersey Senatorial investigation.
CANDIDATES MUST WAIT—Warner Miller talks about the political situation.
FALSE TO ITS PROMISES—Wretched record of the latest Republican Legislature.
SOUND FINANCE MUST WIN—John H. Inman gives his views on the currency question.
EUROPE A BATTLEGROUND—Mr. Hobson's prediction of a great Donnybrook of nations.
DANCED WITH WASHINGTON—Mrs. James McCubbin of Annapolis enjoyed that honor.
LANGUAGE OF THE CLOUDS—A short lesson in forecasting the weather.
TALES OF HORROR RETOLD—Echoes of the atrocities perpetrated in Armenia.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Spring Pigs, by Henry Stewart; Millet; Notes from Foreign Sources and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

DR. PARKHURST TRUSTEE

Fund Raised for Him to be Held for the City Vigilance League.

$28,959.57 IS TO BE INVESTED

Income to be Paid to the League—Dr. Parkhurst Will Not Profit—He Has Arranged for a Successor.

The subscription to the Dr. Parkhurst testimonial has been closed, and the money that was received by the committee that had it in charge—$28,959.57—has been handed to Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Parkhurst has determined to hold the fund in trust for the benefit of the Vigilance League. He will invest it, and the income that is derived from it will be paid to the Vigilance League to aid it in pursuing the work in which it is at present engaged.

Dr. Parkhurst declines to receive any advantage from the fund, and has arranged for a successor, who will act as trustee after his death. The fund is to be a permanent one. It is intended that the principal shall never be drawn upon.

The correspondence between the advisory committee and Dr. Parkhurst, at the time that the money was given over to the doctor, is as follows:

New-York, May 3, 1895.
The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., New-York:

Reverend and Dear Sir: As members of the advisory committee of the Dr. Parkhurst testimonial we now have to inform you, in accordance with the inclosed account of J. Langdon Erving, Treasurer, that there is a balance of $28,959.57 in his hands this day and we desire to close the account.

This sum represents the proceeds of contributions received by this committee in response to our appeal to the public of Dec. 10, 1894, soliciting a popular tribute in recognition of your three years' previous effort for municipal reform, already approved and seconded by the phenomenal success attained in the city elections of Nov. 6.

We cordially appreciate your assent to such a tribute conditioned upon its taking a shape not even suggestive of personal enrichment to yourself, and intimating that it be applied to the maintenance of the City Vigilance League.

We will be glad to place in your name as trustee this tribute of our fellow-citizens in order that the City Vigilance League shall be maintained in accordance with a deed of trust, subject to such precautions and limitations as in your judgment will best subserve your object—the attainment and establishment of municipal reform. In hearty sympathy with your design, respectfully,

HORACE PORTER,
EDWARD KING,
CHARLES LANIER,
JAMES A. SCRYMSER,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Advisory Committee, Dr. Parkhurst Testimonial.

133 East Thirty-fifth Street,
New-York, May 20, 1895.

Messrs. James A. Scrymser, Horace Porter, and Others, Members of the Advisory Committee of the Dr. Parkhurst Testimonial:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d inst. and to express to you my appreciation of the service which, as an advisory committee, you have consented to assume in the matter of the memorial fund. Permit me to convey through you to the kind donors who have made me their debtor an acknowledgment of obligation both in my own behalf and, more particularly, in behalf of the City Vigilance League and the great cause of municipal reform which that league repres

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Oregon Improvement Litigation—Elijah Smith May Be President.

W. J. Hoffman made an application to Judge McAdam in the Superior Court yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the transfer agents in this city of the Oregon Improvement Company of Portland, Oregon, to permit him to inspect the books of the company. Welch & Daniels, counsel for Mr. Hoffman, said that their client was the owner of 100 shares of stock of the Oregon Improvement Company and was entitled to an inspection of the books of the corporation. This right had been denied Hoffman.

A. H. Holmes, who appeared in opposition to the motion, said that Hoffman was not a stockholder of the company, but was merely a clerk in the office of J. H. Bache & Co., to whom the 100 shares had been assigned for the purpose of making the present application. Lawyer Holmes said that the books were in Portland, and therefore Hoffman could not be allowed to inspect them here.

Hoffman's counsel said that it was impossible for a transfer agent to do business in this city without books and accounts, and asked that a referee be appointed to hear testimony in the case. Judge McAdam reserved decision.

Elijah Smith, who has been in the West for the last two years, is now in this city, and an important and active interest in the Oregon Improvement Company desires to make him President of that corporation.

H. B. Hollins Gets an Injunction.

Harry D. Hollins, Fernando A. Yznaga, and others, through their counsel, Strong & Cadwalader, have obtained from Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the New-Orleans Traction Company, Limited, and others, from paying the principal or interest on certain notes aggregating $130,000 made under certain resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company, and adopted at a meeting of the company held on Nov. 29 last. The injunction also restrains the company from taking any steps to reimburse certain parties for advances made on the formation of a syndicate for the purpose of assisting the company, and enjoins it from parting with possession of the notes, and also restrains the corporation from paying out any amount in consideration of advances made for 7,500 shares of stock.

Bridgeport Grade Crossing Bill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 21.—The Board of Trade here will strenuously oppose the Davenport Grade Crossing bill at the hearing before the Railroad Committee of the General Assembly on Thursday. At a largely attended meeting last evening the board denounced the measure as one framed in the interests of the railroad company and voted to instruct the Senator and Representatives from this city to oppose its passage. Director W. D. Bishop of the railroad company appeared before the board in favor of the measure. He said the railroad company had expended $1,000,000 on its present layout, and it would be unreasonable for the city to insist upon a change now. He said Hartford had paid $250,000 to eliminate three grade crossings and Bridgeport ought to expect to pay something to eliminate thirty. A committee from the Board of Trade will appear before the Railroad Committee and endeavor to defeat the Davenport bill.

Harlem Railroad Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company was held yesterday in the Grand Central Station. The polls were kept open until 2 o'clock, and the old Board of Directors with one exception were re-elected. John E. Burrill was succeeded by Edward V. W. Rossiter.

The names of the present board are Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Samuel T. Barger, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, John B. Dutcher, Francis P. Freeman, Samuel D. Babcock, Alfred Van Santvoord, Robert Schell, William H. Robertson, and Edward V. W. Rossiter.

Mr. Huntington's Trip Abroad.

Collis P. Huntington says that the chief object of his trip abroad is rest and recreation. He expects to sail to-day on the Majestic, accompanied by Mrs. Huntington, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, and Miss Campbell. He will stop in London long enough to confer with Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and other foreign holders of Central Pacific Railroad securities. Mr. Huntington is desirous of effecting an amicable settlement of Central Pacific matters. He expects to remain abroad about two months, and he will spend a large portion of the time in France.

Long Island Traction Company.

H J. Morse, receiver of the Long Island Traction Company, has submitted his report as receiver of that property to the Committee on Reorganization, consisting of John G. Jenkins, Chairman; William H. Zeigler, J. G. Dettmer, Edward C. Smith, Bernard Gallagher, A. J. Pouch, and Marshall S. Driggs.

The purport of the receiver's report is withheld until the committee shall have taken action upon it. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower is spoken of as prospective President of the road.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Syracuse and Oneida Lake Electric Railway Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, to operate an electric street road, twelve miles in length, the termini to be in the town of Cicero and the town of Salina, Onondaga County. The capital is $300,000, and the Directors are Hiram McGonegal of New-York City, W. S. Wads, W. J. Kirk, J. B. Morgan, William O'Connor, Thomas W. Meacham, Edwin Lodder, James N. McCormack, and William E. Wheaton of Syracuse.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company yesterday Directors were elected as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles C. Clarke, Horace J. Hayden, Edwin D. Worcester, H. Walter Webb, Samuel F. Barger, John B. Dutcher, Francis P. Freeman, Alfred Van Santvoord, and E. V. W. Rossiter.

—The Lehigh Valley Railway report for the quarter ended March 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission, in Albany, yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $841,107; operating expenses, $601,653; net earnings, $239,454; fixed charges, $188,265; surplus for the quarter, $51,189. For the corresponding quarter last year the road showed a deficiency of $78,509.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Railroad, is quoted as follows: "According to dispatches recently received by me, the prospects of Spring wheat, flax, and oats along the lines of the roads west of Chicago have not been injured to any extent by recent frosts."

—J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, who is now in St. Paul, says that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern will never be consolidated, but whatever is done each will be conducted separately.

—Both lines of the street-car railways of Charleston, S. C., have been sold to a Brooklyn syndicate, represented by John B. Hoefgen, Edgar Maxam, and A. H. Walker.

—Judge James G. Jenkins has appointed as receivers for the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, and George R. Sheldon of New-York.

PROMOTIONS AT CUSTOM HOUSE

More Pay for Clerks and New Places Filled by the Collector.

Collector Kilbreth announced the following Custom House promotions yesterday: Clerks—From $1,800 to $2,000, Jesse C. Grant; from $1,400 to $1,600, N. P. Lant and P. E. Duffy; from $1,200 to $1,400, J. P. Hardman, A. R. Frey, S. F. Townsend, A. J. Culver, J. J. Egan, and M. P. Sawyer; from $1,000 to $1,200, P. F. Enright, J. A. Scarlett, E. C. Hawkins, P. J. Hinchy, E. G. Piatt, F. T. Leahy, T. F. McGoldrick, J. J. C. Barrett, F. A. Duncan, L. Jacobs, and E. W. Smith.

Appointments of clerks were made as follows: Clerks at $1,000—R. E. Burke, G. Costigan, A. Engelhardt, T. Baer, M. S. McCauley, C. Wells, W. T. Lee, W. T. Fitzherbert, and N. P. Fisher. Transfer of Storekeepers to Inspectors, at $4 per Diem—L. B. Bainton, J. P. Smith, W. M. Churchill, J. J. Walsh, and R. M. Casey. Transfer of clerks to Inspectors, at $4 per diem—J. E. Mahon, J. J. Haley, J. J. O'Rourke, W. A. Rodgers, and J. E. McCann. Appointments as Inspectors, at $4 per diem—W. R. Sanders, F. A. Powers, J. P. O'Connor, C. F. Whitbeck, and J. W. Bailey.

Promotion from Night Inspectors to Inspectors, at $4 per Diem—J. Nagle, H. F. Schultz, W. M. Mullane, A. H. S. Schramm, J. T. Parker, J. F. Curran, M. P. Cassidy, G. F. Saunders, J. Barnes, and J. B. Haig. Promotion from Clerks, $1,200, to Storekeepers, $1,400 per Annum—E. J. Foley, M. H. Murphy, T. F. Mott, and L. Helferich. Appointments as Night Inspectors, $3 per Diem—T. J. McGrath, D. J. Shea, C. J. Capper, A. Maze, Jr., W. S. Conrow, J. J. McNally, H. M. Crawford, J. Roddy, and J. E. Snydecker.

Repudiation in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 21.—It is reported that the Whitewayites are considering the possibility of repudiating the public debt as a last resort in their present difficulties, and that they will withhold the presentation of the budget a few days longer in the hope that Secretary Bond will be able to obtain a loan before the Government's financial statement is made public.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The weekly telegraphic crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department says:

The exceptionally cool weather of the past week has been unfavorable for most crops, and widespread injury has been done by frosts, which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country, and as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Corn has suffered seriously; much replanting will be necessary.

Cotton has also suffered much, a part of the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia needing to be replanted.

Spring wheat is in excellent condition in Minnesota and has not been unfavorably affected in North Dakota. Winter wheat has suffered injury from frost in Indiana and Missouri; in Illinois the crop is less promising than heretofore, and no improvement has been experienced in Kansas and Nebraska; more satisfactory reports are, however, received from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Michigan.

Special telegrams by States, based upon more than 10,000 special reports, are as follows:

New-England.—Frosts killed all crops above ground; all new growth on grapes frozen; strawberries badly injured; apples a little damaged; peaches injured very little.

New-York.—Damage greatest in southwestern counties; central counties alone escaped serious injury; loss undoubtedly several millions in grapes and small fruits, otherwise crops generally fine, but retarded.

New-Jersey.—Killing frosts disastrous to tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, melons, corn, and sweet potatoes; replanting commenced.

Pennsylvania.—Frosts very damaging to fruits and vegetables, except in southeastern counties; grape crop appears ruined; grain and grass in fair condition.

Maryland.—Grass, wheat, oats, rye, and barley are in fine condition; tobacco plants small but plentiful; fruit prospects lessened.

Virginia.—Frosts did not do much injury.

North Carolina.—Corn killed in places; fruit and truck damaged but little.

South Carolina.—Cotton, average stand fair; corn growing well.

Georgia.—Oats, corn, and fruit continue very promising.

Florida.—Corn and cotton late, though vigorous; oats, good yield; enormous quantities of vegetables; fruit prospects generally good.

Alabama.—Yellowed corn and stunted cotton; oats, sorghum, millet, and fruit continue promising.

Mississippi.—Frosts damaging to cotton, but only slightly injurious to corn and vegetables; fruit prospects most favorable.

Louisiana.—Cotton somewhat damaged; corn shows continued improvement; cane doing well.

Texas.—Too cool for cotton; corn doing well; small grain crops and gardens improved; fruit prospects flattering.

Arkansas.—Cotton at a standstill, but continues good; corn, wheat, oats, and all minor crops doing well; fruit prospect excellent.

Tennessee.—Cotton uninjured; fruit still safe; wheat improving.

Kentucky.—Clover and corn damaged by worms; tobacco setting commenced.

Missouri.—Frost damage in eastern and northwestern counties considerable; elsewhere slight.

Illinois.—Wheat outlook unfavorable.

Indiana.—Wheat injured badly; oats, grass, clover, timothy, and rye doing fairly; replanting corn.

West Virginia.—Replanting corn and vegetables necessary; ravages from cutworms increasing.

Ohio.—All crops injured by frost; oats and grass made some improvement; cutworms and fly causing serious damage.

Michigan.—Frost damaged grapes, strawberries, garden truck, also corn and potatoes; cherries, plums, and pears killed in many places; apples and peaches have suffered but little; wheat, grass, and rye are generally improved.

Wisconsin.—Grapes and cherries killed, apples injured; small grains in fine condition; the few frosted corn fields are being replanted; crop prospects good.

Minnesota.—Wheat, oats, and pastures excellent; other crops damaged by frosts; fruit injured.

Iowa.—Only irreparable injury has been to fruit; damage to all other crops may be repaired.

North Dakota.—Frost damaged oats, flax, barley, and millet above ground, but has not affected wheat or corn.

South Dakota.—Unprotected vegetables, fruits, and some early flax destroyed; corn and potatoes damaged, but will recover with rain and warmth.

Nebraska.—Considerable damage to fruit, and some slight damage to staple crops.

Kansas.—No improvement in wheat, oats, rye, or pastures.

Oklahoma.—Prospects for corn, late crops, and fruit lessening daily.

Montana.—Hot, dry winds damaged grass and grain.

Wyoming.—Cool weather has retarded crop growth, except grasses.

Idaho.—No serious damage; crops nearly all planted; all vegetation growing well; meadows in excellent condition.

Colorado.—Damage confined to garden stuff and small fruits.

New-Mexico.—Past week very favorable to northern part; southern part needs rain.

Arizona.—Thrashing in progress in Salt River Valley; apricots and small fruits being harvested; good yield generally reported.

Utah.—Crops in excellent condition; fruit prospects good.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:37|Sun sets...7:16|Moon rises...3:05

A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:07	6:17	12:02	12:02
Governors Island	6:24	6:43	12:38	12:36
Hell Gate	8:17	8:36	2:06	2:04

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 22.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Salling.
Alvena	Kingston	May 16
Algonquin	Jacksonville	May 19
City of Bermingham	Savannah	May 19
City of Fare	Colon	May 19
El Dorado	New-Orleans	May 15
Kroanprinz F. Wilhelm	Gibraltar	May 12
La Gascogne	Havre	May 11
Neustria	Gibraltar	May 10
Rhynland	Antwerp	May 11
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 8
Yoxford	Gibraltar	May 5
Yumuri	Havana	May 18

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

Advance	Colon	May 16
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	May 11
Marengo	Antwerp	May 11
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 21
Trave	Bremen	May 14
Werkendam	Amsterdam	May 11

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Bohemia	Gibraltar	May 10
Boston City	Swansea	May 11
Campania	Liverpool	May 18
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	May 16
Germanic	Liverpool	May 15
Halifax	Hull	May 11
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Patria	Hamburg	May 12
Paula	Gibraltar	May 8
Prins Mauritz	Port au Prince	May 18

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Sicilia	Christiansand	May 11
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Alene	Kingston	May 23
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Ems	Bremen	May 18
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 23

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Caracas	La Guayra	May 22
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Oldenburg	Bremen	May 16
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Richmond Hill	London	May 14
Westernland	Antwerp	May 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
New-York	May 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	May 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	May 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 23	Hamburg	5 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	May 23	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Niagara	May 23	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Tjomo	May 23	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Orinoco	May 23	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Jamaica	May 24	Livingston	24 State St.
Cufic	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	May 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	May 25	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	May 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Alisa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Yumuri	May 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Europe	May 25	London	Kemble Bldg.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	May 25	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cuvier	May 25	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Dania		Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Chat'u Lafitte	May 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexican Pr.	May 25	Montevideo	2-4 State St.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 28	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	May 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Seminole	May 28	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	May 29	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May 30	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	81 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Montevideo	May 19	Whith'l St.	
Amsterdam	May 30	Montevideo	39 Broadway.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 54 N. R.
Herschel	June 4	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Indian Prince	June 1	Pernamb'o	2-4 State St.
Galileo	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Richmond H'l	June 1	London	21-23 StateSt.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Sicilia	June 1	C'penhag'n	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Boston City	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ems	June 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Regulus	June 1	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Boston City	June 4	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Martello	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Handel	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Taormina	June 8	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Oevenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34, N. R.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Ontario	June 15	London	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
York	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	S'th'mton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, May 21.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas May 9, via Philadelphia May 20, with mdse to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Darlington, (Br.,) Moore, Cardenas May 16 and Matanzas May 17, with sugar to order; vessel to Hall, Busk & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kohlenback, Bremen May 9, with mdse, 13 cabin and 817 steerage passengers for Baltimore, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS New-Orleans, Betts, New-Orleans 6 days, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow May 11 and Moville May 12, with mdse, 48 cabin and 242 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Jones, Tjilijap Feb. 17, Tagal March 5, Sourabaya March 10, Panaroekan March 16, Prebolingo March 21, Colombo April 2, Port Said April 21, and Gibraltar May 14, with sugar to order; vessel to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Gonaives April 3, Miragoane April 25, Kingston May 3, St. Ann's Bay May 6, Greytown May 9, and Port Limon May 13, with mdse and 18 cabin passengers to Funch, Edye & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston May 14 and Galveston May 17, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Coya, Br., new, 1,945 tons, Thomas, Sunderland May 8, in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Iroquois, for Jacksonville; Cherokee, for Charleston; Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton; Guyandotte, for West Point, Tallahassee, for Savannah; Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Ship Reaper, for Portland, Oregon.

Barks Amy Turner, for Honolulu; Lady Blessington, (Nor.,) for Gothenburg.

WIND—Sandy Hook, May 21—9:30 P. M.—North, light air, thick and raining.

Notice to Mariners.

Mid-Channel Bell Buoy, Nantucket Sound from Eastward, Massachusetts.

Notice is hereby given that this bell buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, heretofore moored off Point Rip, about 3⅞ nautical miles N. E. ⅛ N. from Nantucket (Great Point) Lighthouse, has been carried to sea by a tow and will not be replaced.

This notice affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 63 and 65.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 21.—SS Switzerland, (Belg.,) Capt. Doxrud, Philadelphia May 8 for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York May 11 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York May 11 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York May 18.

SS Glenshiel, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York May 8 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Dago, (Br.,) Capt. Screggie, sld. from Palermo for New-York May 17.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, sld. from Oporto for New-York May 17.

SS Borrox, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York May 18.

SS Manitou, (late Spenser, Br.,) sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York April 27, arr. at Stettin May 19.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York May 3, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Isle of Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Sutherland, from Bombay April 1, via Calcutta April 28, for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or ASSIST With Growing Children.—References. Call at present employer's, 75 West 52d St., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant girl (seventeen) wants position to assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. L. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would assist with waiting or other work; can be highly recommended by present employer. 125 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French girl; city reference. Buvington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 104 East 30th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best reference from present employer. 33 West 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, and to assist in dining room; by a thoroughly competent young girl. Present employer's, 804 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family. 503 West 59th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family. 46 East 34th St., 10 to 12; present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a small private family; good city references. M. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent woman; good city reference. B. C., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. 22 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 821 East 89th St.; ring Burke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in private family; good city reference. Mrs. Sween, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as experienced chambermaid. Call at present employer's, from 11 to 2, 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; seven years' references from last employer; wages $20. 403 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist with waiting or wait alone. Can be seen at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork in private family; four years' reference. 349 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced girl; and help with waiting; can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 53d St., between 1 and 2.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. N. C., 251 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; first-class references from last employer. Chambermaid, 707 7th Av.; store.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—Willing to go to the country; first-class reference. 906 8th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By respectable woman; go home at nights. W. More, 367 West 44th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman in private family as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry or any other work; good reference. Call, or write, two days, 342 East 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best reference. 111 West 53d St., McEvoy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; four years city references from last place. M. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; to go out of city; best reference. 359 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By good chambermaid; country preferred. Apply present employer's, between 10 and 12 A. M., Wednesday, 32 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH CHILdren.—By a young girl, or as parlormaid; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 17 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or parlormaid; best references; in private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 53 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best of reference; no objection to the country. Present employer's, 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By a competent chambermaid and to wait on lady or grown child; first-class references. 1,940 2d Av., near 71st St.; Graham's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or assist with waiting or washing; best city references. 349 West 52d St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Norwegian girl as chambermaid; first-class city references. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 309 West 75th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a North German in a refined family either to grown children or as companion to lady; good references. S. M., 247 East 82d St.

Cooks.

COOK, and CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS. —A lady leaving city wishes to find situations for her two servants, one a cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. Call, Wednesday, at 118 East 30th St., between 1st and 2d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find situations for her two servants; one a cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. Call, Wednesday, at 116 East 30th St., between 1st and 2d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; has five years' reference from last place; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. 535 West 51st St.; no cards; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; would take entire management of kitchen; lately arrived from London; city reference; age 32; wages, $50. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French Parisian couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing baking and pastry; husband as butler; in private family; best references. Can be seen at 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; also baking; best reference. L., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress in a small American family where second girl is kept; good city reference. 228 East 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. A. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young Scotch Protestant woman; soups, meats, entrées, pastry, and preserving; wages, $30 to $35; personal reference. C. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. 345 West 56th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking; pastry, creams, marketing; city references. Corner 106th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; English and French references. Louise, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French woman; first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; thoroughly competent and reliable; city or country. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for her cook, country preferred, whom she can personally recommend. Call, on Wednesday, at present employer's, 240 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; New-England woman; disengaged June 1; capable of taking charge for a few gentlemen or invalid lady. Present employer's, 812 5th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; city reference. 36 East 40th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, Protestants; one as first-class cook and waitress; four years' city reference. 107 West 62d St.; Adams's bell. No cards.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; first-class city, written, and personal reference. 220 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and pastry baker; country preferred. M. L., 140 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; year and a half's best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—Protestant, wants re-engagement about June 10; present employer can be seen; highest references given; wages, $30 to $35; Newport preferred. A. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; French and English cooking; Newport and New-York references; will oblige by day or week. 232 West 81st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent woman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city reference from last place. 111 West 15th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, Chambermaid and waitress, to go together; city or country; first-class city references. M. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American woman, to go out as cook; private family; by week or month; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references. E. C., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; private family; long and satisfactory city references; country preferred. 986 6th Av., in laundry.

COOK.—First-class; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly. Call, two days, M. K., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; private family; city reference; no cards. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Active, with Prices Generally Higher.

STILL FOLLOWING THE CHANGES WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

Although the fluctuations in grain were not as wide as on previous days, the transactions were fully as large, and showed the disposition of outsiders to operate largely on the bull side, while prices were influenced to a great degree by the unsettled condition of the Western markets, with additional frost reports. Provisions were quiet and easier. Cotton active and irregular, but closed steady. Coffee more active and higher on foreign buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	75¼@	75¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32 @	32½
Corn, No. 2, mixed	58¼@	58½
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.65 @	$4.00
Flour, straight, Winter	3.60 @	3.70
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@	18
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	13.75 @	14.25
Pork, mess		6.95
Lard, Western steam	11.00 @	13.00
Beef, family	17 @	17½
Butter, creamery, fancy	4 13-16@	4½
Sugar, granulated	6 @	6⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new	16 @	16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	17 @	17
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Iron, Scotch	10.50 @	
Copper, lake	3.22½@	3.25
Lead		

WHEAT—Contracts were active and very irregular. The opening was weak, and prices declined ⅝@¾c on local liquidation and foreign selling; advanced 1½c on better and foreign selling; advanced 1½c on better cables, freer exports, local covering, and reports of frost, with the West higher, and closed unsettled at ½@½c advance for and closed unsettled at ½@½c advance for the day. Spot was in moderate demand at ⅜c advance. Sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ¾c over July, free on board, afloat, at shipment early June....Quotations afloat, at shipment early June....Quotations afloat, at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ½c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 77⅜c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 82⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 82¼c, afloat....Clearances hence, 173,488 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 181,135 bushels....Receipts, 377,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 505,800 bushels; in the interior, 284,117 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and very irregular with the West, but closed very irregular with the West, but closed steady at ⅛@¼c advance, on local covering and firmer cables....Spot was more active and a shade higher. Sales, 215,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ½c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 100,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 58⅞c, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York; 7,000 bushels steamer mixed at 57 1-16c, elevator; 11,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 56½c, elevator; 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59@59½c, delivered, and 7,000 bushels yellow at 57⅜@58⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 135,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 274,641 bushels; in the interior, 381,842 bushels....Clearances hence, 76,288 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,841 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and lost ⅝c with corn and the West, rallied ⅛c on local covering, and closed steady at ⅜c decline. Spot were less active and ½c lower, but closed firm. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30½c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33⅝c for 18,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34c; track white, 37@42c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 144,900 bushels; exports, 158 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	75⅜
June	725,000	74⅝@76	75⅜
July	15,230,000	75¼@76⅜	76⅜
August	3,060,000	75¼@76¾	76½
September	11,320,000	75½@77	76⅞
October	75,000	77⅝@77¼	77⅝
December	4,415,000	77⅜@78⅛	78½
Total	34,825,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	57½@58⅛	58⅛
July	710,000	58 @59¼	58⅞
September	240,000	58¾@59⅝	59½
Total	1,110,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	32⅜
June	25,000	32⅝@32¾	32¾
July	115,000	33 @33⅜	33¼
No. 2 white—			
May		@	36¾
June		@	36½
Total	140,000		

FLOUR—Trading was limited to small lots, owing to the high prices asked. Sales, 16,600 bbls, including, of City Mills 6,200 bbls patents, 5,300 bbls clear, and 475 bbls supers, at quotations; 1,000 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.75, 1,200 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@3.90, 2,200 bbls bakers' extra at $3.35@3.65, 150 bbls Kansas straights at $3.90, and 150 bbls Winter clear at $3.65....Arrivals, 10,829 bbls and 12,280 sacks; exports, 742 bbls and 10,775 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 48,441 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.40
Supers	@ 2.60
No. 2	2.70@ 3.20
No. 1	3.20@ 3.45
Clears	3.40@ 3.65
Straights	3.60@ 3.70
Winter wheat straights	3.85@ 4.00
Patents	3.90@ 4.15
Special brands	4.20@ 4.35
City patents	@ 4.80
City clears	3.90@ 4.00
City extras	3.90@ 4.00
City supers	3.10@ 3.15
City fine	3.00@

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers at	Nominal.	$2.60@
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60	2.70@$2.85
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Clears	3.10@ 3.25	3.35@ 3.50
Straights	3.65@ 3.75	3.75@ 4.00
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.75

RYE FLOUR—Held firmly; trading light; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and fairly active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $3; white do, $3.10; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.40; chops, 92½@95c; coarse meal, $1.04@$1.05; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.75@$4.15; cut, $4.10@$4.50; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was absence of material trading in clover, and the market was nominal. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little buying interest, with a generally dull situation. The exporters were indifferent. There were a few bids from Italy and France at 26½c for prime yellow, but important lots were not on offer under 27c, although a lot of 100 bbls on the dock was sold at 26¾c. For Germany, there was a slow inquiry, with its markets largely supplied by recent extensive takings from Holland. It is expected that the Dutch markets will be in for a resupply in the near future. For England, demand was not material, except for a red grade, for which 25½c was bid. Off-grade yellow was on offer at 26c, while some good lots were held at 26½c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, was quiet, with absence of demand from the West; 19@19½c quoted at near coast points, while in Texas there were offers to sell generally at 18c, and in the northern part at as low as 17c, although there was a feeling of uncertainty on the part of some parties over the grade. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon quoted at 5¼; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in steady demand at firm prices; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Oil opened and highest, 179; lowest and closed, 169, here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The trading was fair, but less general than on Monday, with some attempt to realize, and prices going off 17@23c on pork, 12@15 points on lard, and 12@15 points on ribs. The export movements continued slack, with complete inaction on the part of Continent shippers, and only a moderate inquiry from England for bacon. The trading here in meats was light, but at very regular prices. There were freer sellers of beef fats.

LARD—Western steam was offered at easier prices on a decline of 12@15 points at the West, while demands were unimportant. Cash was at 6.95c asked. City steam was more active at 6.25c; sales of 200 tcs at 6.25c and 3.50 tcs, iron-bound packages, at 6.75@6.85c. Options—No sales; May closed at 7c, nominal; July at 7.10c, nominal; September at 7.25c, nominal. Refined was slow; Continent at 7.25c; South American at 7.55c. Compound lard was slow; quoted at 5@5.25c. The West closed at 6.65c for May, while July was at 6.80c down to 6.72c bid, closing at 6.77c; September at 6.87½@6.97½c, closing at 6.92c.

PORK—There were offers to sell at easier prices, while demands were slack; sales of only small lots. The West was weak most of the day, and closed at a decline of 17@23c, with less trading; May was at $12.60@$12.55, closing at $12.55, nominal; July at $12.57½@$12.75, closing at $12.60@$12.65; September at $12.87½@$13.10, closing at $12.92. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.25; family mess, $13@$13.50; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—The short-rib dealings at the West were at a decline of 15 points, and much less general; May closed at 6.20c; July was at 6.30@6.37½c, closing at 6.30c; September at 6.47½@6.55c, closing at 6.47@6.50c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were slow and easy. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies at 6½c. City-pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6c bid; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6½c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-15 and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately, and at about steady prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were in favor of buyers and dull; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were without change in price. Receipts at the West, 64,235 head; same time last year, 49,936 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.35@$4.85; left over, 3,000 head. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,240 head; $4.40@$4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,680 head; strong; 5c higher; $4.15@$4.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,804 head; higher; $4.20@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 7,500 head; steady; $4.25@$4.60. Pittsburg—Active; $4.50@$4.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 18,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average, and Yorkers, $4.55@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.85. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Most melters asked 4¾c for city, while 4 9-16c was the best bid, and 50 hhds obtained at 4 9-16. For country a moderate demand, with sales of 80,000 lb at 4½@4¾c. In Australian, no business, with sellers at 4 15-16c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was some demand from the tanning interest at the West, and 100,000 lb were taken hence for Milwaukee at 8¾c there. Offers to sell the larger part of the holdings here were at 8¾c, but the buyers had not come up to that price at the latest moment, although bidding was at 8c. For lard stearine a nominal market; city was about 8½c; there was an offer to sell cost, freight, and insurance Western at 7.65c. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam was sold at 50 florins for Harrison.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and firmer with Europe, with the close steady at 10@25 points advance. Havre was irregular and unchanged to 1½f up, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull and unchanged; No. 7 quoted at 16c and No. 8 at 14¾c. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Option Sales—Opening, all—1 A. M.—July, 2,500 bags at 14.80c; September, 500 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; September, 500 bags at 14.80c, 1,750 bags at 14.85c, 500 bags at 14.80c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.90c, 1,000 bags at 14.95c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.80c; March, 750 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 11,500 bags. Total for day, 13,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.75	@
February	14.70@14.80	@
March	14.70@14.80	@
May	14.35@14.40	15.20@15.30
June	14.35@14.40	15.15@15.20
July	14.85@14.90	14.95@15.00
August	14.80@14.90	14.55@14.60
September	14.80@14.85	14.15@14.25
October	14.90@14.95	13.85@13.90
November	14.80@14.90	13.60@13.70
December	14.80@14.85	13.50@13.55

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	200,978
Arrivals—S. S. Herschel	30,302
Total	231,280
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	25,943
Total stock in New-York to-day	205,337
Total stock in Baltimore	22,202
Arrivals	
Total	22,202
Deliveries yesterday	80—22,122
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,359
Arrivals	
Total	49,359
Deliveries yesterday	912—48,447
Total stock in other ports	
	70,569
Total stock in United States	275,906
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 20	148,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 20	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 20	90,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	265,000
Total	540,906
Same time 1894	335,458

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang..21 @22	Cora ....16½@18
Padang, int'r..20½@27	Caracas ....18 @18⅝
Macassar—	Do, washed..19 @21
Timor ....22 @23½	Porto Cabello.17 @18½
Pajo ....21 @22	Do, washed..19 @20½
Maracaibo—	Savanilla—
Trujillo ....17½@18	Ocana ....18 @20
Bocono ....17½@18¼	Bucara'ga ..18½@20½
Tovar ....18 @19	Do, washed..19 @21
Merida ....18½@20	Bogota ....20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y..18½@18¾	Mexican—
Do, f'r to g'd..19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n..18 @18¾
Do, p'e to ch..20 @21	Do, white....18½@19¼
Central American—	Oaxaca ....19 @21
Costa Rica...17 @20¼	Guatemala and
San Salvador..17¾@19	Coban ....19 @21½
Do, washed..19½@21½	Jamaica ....16¾@20½
Mocha ....25½@28½	

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very irregular, but closed steady at 1 point advance to 4 points decline, with local traders most prominent in the dealings, while Liverpool was disappointing with a decline of 2@3 points against the advance here yesterday. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 104 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7⅜
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.95@6.97	6.95	6.87	5,100
June	6.93@6.94	6.94	6.85	19,700
July	6.99@7.00	7.01	6.91	19,700
August	7.05@7.06	7.06	6.95	113,000
September	7.09@7.10	7.10	7.00	22,800
October	7.14@ ..	7.15	7.05	62,300
November	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.09	12,600
December	7.21@7.22	7.23	7.14	8,900
January	7.26@7.27	7.28	7.19	9,400
February	7.30@7.32	7.32	7.24	4,300
March	7.36@7.38	7.37	7.37	200
Total				278,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	305	155	127	..	..	..
New-Orleans	1747	2787	4548	..	..	..
Mobile	27	11	16	..	..	..
Savannah	784	554	700	..	..	..
Charleston	..	355	136	..	..	..
Wilmington	27	..	2	..	..	..
Norfolk	31	267	98	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1145	..	..	..
New-York	..	962	28	..	..	..
Boston	695	323	713	..	..	..
Philadelphia	230	183	1040	..	..	..
West Point	..	13	407	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velsco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3846	5610	8960	..	..	..
This day last week	8818	5535	2695	3287	3641	4455
This day last year	1765	5261	3700	1764	5593	2768

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings are light and full prices realized, with demand fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Cond. Antwerp	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, jobbing	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand very good and prices firm, with moderate supplies.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5⅝	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅜		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 6,500 bags centrifugals, 95° test, at 2 17-32c, cost and freight, for shipment. Refined steady and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates as at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar put packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4¾
Cubes	4	11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4	11-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4½
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3¾	@4 1-16
No. 9	3	13-16@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3	10-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 45 bbls; peas, 8,900 bushels. Exports: Beans, 362 bbls; peas, 457 bbls. No imports. Trade in domestic beans has continued very dull; home jobbers have been working on stock bought some time ago, and export orders have been few and small. Very little stock has come forward of late, but enough goods had previously accumulated to more than supply current wants, and there has been a further shrinkage of values all along the line. The figures now given for domestic varieties represent as nearly as may be current sales, but the outside figures are extremes. Foreign beans have weakened under slight pressure to sell. Green peas quiet and weak. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.40; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.95@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.25; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 85@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—The better grades opened steady and gradually grew firmer under increased demands, fancy creamery reaching 17½c, with low grades quiet and unchanged.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	17	@17½	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	16	@16½	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14	@15	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12	@13	
Welsh tubs, extra	16	@..	
Welsh tubs, firsts	14	@15	
Welsh tubs, seconds	12	@13	
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@11	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	17	@17½	
Creamery, firsts	15	@16	
Creamery, seconds	13	@14	
Creamery, thirds	11	@12	
Imitation creamery, firsts	12	@13	
Imitation creamery, seconds	8	@9	
Dairy, firsts	11	@12	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7	@9	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9	@10	
Factory, fresh, seconds	8	@8½	
Factory, fresh, thirds	7	@7½	

OLD BUTTER.

State—			
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½	@12	
Western—			
Creamery, June	8	@13	
Factory	6½	@9	

CHEESE—A very moderate trading, and the tone is easy, with the supply a little more liberal.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6⅝	@ 6½	
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6	@ 6⅛	
State full cream, large, good to choice	5⅝	@ 5¾	
State full cream, common to fair	4	@ 5	
State full cream, small fancy	6½	@..	
State full cream, small, poor to choice	4	@ 6	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3¼	@ 4	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2	@ 3	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼	@ 1½	
State full skims	1	@..	

EGGS—Continued liberal arrivals, and a light demand, with some weakness over prices.

State and Pennsylvania	14½	@15	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	14	@14½	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½	@13¾	
Duck	12	@17	
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	$3.00	@$3.45	

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 1,920 bbls. Light receipts have permitted some advance in prices, but the demand is still very quiet. Receipts of strawberries have been large, but of generally small size and of poor quality. Owing principally to the receivers have been able to prevent any serious accumulation, the cool weather and generally sound condition of the fruit keeping open a fair out-of-town outlet. Really fancy large and ripe stock is quite scarce, and such would bring a premium. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do russet, Roxbury, $2.75@$3.50; do golden, $2.50@$3; strawberries, Maryland, prime, per qt, 11@12c; do, usual qualities, 8@10c; do, Eastern Shore, 9@11c; do, Norfolk, 7@10c; do, North Carolina fancy, 13@14c; do, prime, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 7@10c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 2,515 pks; exports, 2,422 pks. Buyers have had further advantage on nearly all kinds of domestic dried fruits; holders have shown some anxiety to sell and have conceded a little in price whenever it would result in business. The fanciest evaporated apples can now be bought at 7c, and prime to choice sell mainly at 6@6½c. Only a few sun-dried here or in the country, and but little interest in them. Small fruits move easily in a jobbing way, and prices are easy. California fruits are not quotably changed, but our outside figures are high. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun dried, 5@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—Live—The market for all kinds of weighing stock is higher, under lighter receipts, present and prospective. Fowls sold at 11½c to-day, and it looks like 12c to-morrow. Well-grown fat Spring chickens are steady, but small chickens are more plenty and weaker. Ducks and geese dull. We quote: Live Spring chickens, per pair, 70c@$1.25; fowls, per lb, 11@12c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,816 pkgs. Fresh fowls sold very well during the last half of last week, and the market gained a little firmer tone, best stock closing at 9¼@10c. This week receipts have, so far, been moderate, and the market has been sustained on a little higher basis, though buyers have resisted the advance, and 10¼c has been reached only for exceptionally fine stock, a considerable part of the supply still going at 10c, and some very heavy weights at 9½c. Old cocks dull. Turkeys very slow and weaker. Spring ducks steady, and Spring chickens have been scarce and wanted. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9@12c; fowls, 9¼@10¼c; old cocks, 6@6¼c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 9@12c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; Spring chickens, Long Island, 32@36c; do, Western, scalded, 26@32c; do, dry-picked, 32@35c; do, Philadelphia, 38@43c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand not active, but stock on hand moderate and market generally firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 55c; do, clover, mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw—long, 50@65c; do, short, 40@45c. Oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady; hand-picked, per lb, 3½@3¾c; Spanish shelled, 5¼c, for No. 1, and 3@3¼c for No. 2; Virginia shelled, 3¼@3¾c for No. 1 and 2@2¼c for No. 2. Maple Sugar nominal in absence of important business or stock; quoted at 7@8c per lb. Beeswax firm at 31@32c per lb.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in moderate receipt, fair demand, and steady; old in moderate sale. Cabbages freely offered for Charleston lots. Tomatoes scarce.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.50
Cabbage, per bbl. crate	1.50@ 2.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	60@ 2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.10
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.75@ 1.85
Peas, per basket	75@ 2.00
Squash, white, per crate	10@ 30
Squash, yellow, per crate	10@ 30
String beans, Florida, green, per crate	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, wax, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 6.00

POTATOES.

Southern, bbl	$2.00@$5.50
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	5.50@ 7.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	1.37@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.40@ 1.50
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vine., fair to fancy, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks afloat are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1000; Fishkills, $6.37½@$6.50; up-river hard, $5@$5.25; Jerseys, $4.50@$5; pale, $1.50@$1.75; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@90c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.40. Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do hunsning, 58c; Rockland common lime, 75c, and do finishing, $1.05....Laths are worth $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Business continues very slow, and prices remain unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 8	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State of N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—The market is firm, with a very good inquiry and light receipts.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Reaction Ends in a Sharp Upward Movement.

GRANGERS AND COALERS IN THE LEAD

London's Sales Easily Absorbed—Crop Reports Manufactured by Bears —Little Actual Damage to Grain—The Industrials.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The reaction in the stock market apparently came to an end to-day. London sold stocks freely in the early trading, but they were so easily absorbed that the bears became uneasy and began covering their short contracts. This started an upward movement, which continued until the close of business, with the result that yesterday's declines were more than made up.

The London settlement begins to-morrow, and there is some uneasiness there over the adjustment of the Kafir speculation. To this fact was attributed the selling of Americans by certain operators involved in the gold-mining craze. Late advices, however, were that the settlement would pass off quietly and the opinion of foreign houses here was that the foreign buying of Americans would be resumed once the settlement was over. It is noteworthy that the Germans were not sellers of our stocks, as it goes to show that the liquidation by London is due to causes local to that centre. Foreign exchange rates were advanced to-day as a result of the recent London selling, but the exchange market was not active, the advance being more sentimental than otherwise. The shipment of stocks and bonds abroad, purchased last week, continues in large volume.

In the effort to depress prices the bears have depended largely on reports of damage to the crops by frost, and the Street was flooded with telegrams of this character all the morning. One Chicago special announced that corn had been "cut to the ground" and that all northern parts of the corn belt had been "devastated." It is, however, rather early in the season for much devastation in the northern part of the corn belt, inasmuch as the grain has hardly been planted as yet in that section. Moreover, later in the day, reports from the officials of the principal corn-carrying roads were almost unanimous in saying that the damage to crops had not been material. It was on the reassuring character of these later dispatches that the Granger stocks developed strength, and, although they closed fractionally below their highest prices, the group closed from 1 to 1⅝ points higher than yesterday. The coal stocks also became strong, Jersey Central advancing 1½, Delaware and Hudson 1⅛, and Reading ⅞. The strength of this group was accompanied by a rumor that the prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties of the coal trade had improved. The general list strengthened, in sympathy with the movement in the Grangers and the coal stocks, and closed, as a rule, within a fraction of the best prices of the day.

Sugar continued strong and sold up to 119, closing at 118⅞, a net gain of 1½ points. Distillers was firm on an advance in the price of spirits and on the progress being made toward the rehabilitation of the property. The adjourned meeting of the stockholders to-day voted practically unanimously to dispose of the property at judicial sale. This means that the reorganization will be formally effected in a short time, and that with it the troubles of the old company will be settled. Chicago Gas advanced a point on good buying. The upward movement in Leather stocks was resumed, the common advancing 1⅞ and the preferred 1¾ points. The other Industrials were firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand did not increase perceptibly. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, particularly from local institutions, for the supply was very moderate. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3½@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $139,445,399, and the balances were $8,392,990. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $646,275.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very firm. The scarcity of bills continued and led to further rise in quotations. Nominal rates were advanced ½ cent, to $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-32 par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$32,871,500
Imports for the same period	19,655,255
Net exports	$13,216,254
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,580
Net exports to date, 1892	17,485,532

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and irregular. Texas Pacific seconds recovered all but ⅝ of yesterday's decline, closing 1½ per cent. higher. Northern Pacific consols moved erratically, selling down 1½ in the early trade and fully recovering this before the close. The other issues of the system were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st	1½
Gal., H. & San Antonio 2d	1½
Int. & Great Northern 3d	1
Missouri Pacific 3d	1½
National Starch 1st	1½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 4½s	2⅜
St. Paul & Omaha con	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1½

DECLINED.

B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., B	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	1¼
Northern Pacific 2d, c	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
St. Louis & S. F. 2d, Class B	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $5,000 fours, registered, 1907, at 112¾, and $16,000 fives, coupon, at 115⅞@115¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Asked.	Bid.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122½
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115⅝	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	--
Currency 6s, 1896	103	--
Currency 6s, 1897	106	--
Currency 6s, 1898	109	--
Currency 6s, 1899	111	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $6,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 6¼; $10,000 do, funded debt two-thirds of 1991, at 60, and $5,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 87.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	143	143	143	143	145	150	12
Alton & Terre Haute	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	48	49	400
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	29	100
American Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75¼	75¼	76¼	100
American Express	116	117	116	117	116	118	45
*American Sugar Refining	117⅝	119	117⅝	118⅞	118⅝	119	42,150
*American Sugar Refining pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	450
American Tobacco	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	920
American Tobacco pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	175
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8	8⅛	10,200
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	265
Baltimore & Ohio	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	62½	63	400
Brunswick Company	3	3¼	3	3½	3⅜	4	650
Canada Southern	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½	54⅜	54⅝	700
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22¾	22	22⅝	22⅜	22¾	3,835
Chicago Gas	73¾	75	73½	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	16,435
Chicago & Northwestern	98	99⅜	98	99⅝	99½	99⅞	10,795
†Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78¾	79¾	78⅜	79⅝	79½	79⅝	13,475
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	44	44½	840
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	65¾	67	65⅝	66⅞	66⅝	67	22,200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	120¼	120⅝	120
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68¼	69⅝	68⅛	69¼	69¼	69¾	3,035
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	7¾	8¼	700
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	25½	26½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅜	27½	350
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	65	65	65	65	63	65	100
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143	142	143	144	145	300
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	132¼	131⅛	132¼	131½	132½	393
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	132½	162½	..	..	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	9	9	9	9	10	300
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	22⅜	23¼	22½	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	16,650
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	98	100	26
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58	58	58	58	57	58	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	45	45	45	45	50	150
General Electric	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34	850
Great Northern pf	127	128	127	128	129½	130	200
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞	3	4	500
Homestake	22	22	22	22	20	..	100
Houston & Texas	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	3¼	100
Iowa Central	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	490
Iowa Central pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	30	10
Laclede Gas	30	33	30	31¾	31¾	32	2,290
Laclede Gas pf	90½	90½	..	90½	90	93	200
Lake Erie & Western	21	21½	21	21½	21½	21¾	1,260
Lake Erie & Western pf	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	78½	79	35
Lake Shore	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	146	146¾	40
Long Island	86	86	86	86	86	88	132
*Long Island Traction	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	530
Louisville & Nashville	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	58⅝	58⅝	4,340
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	310
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	525
Manhattan Consolidated	115¼	116½	115¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅜	1,380
Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	12⅛	100
Mexican National certs	2⅜	3⅛	2	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	1,900
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	33	33	33	33	32¾	33½	200
Missouri Pacific	28½	29½	28⅝	29½	29⅜	29½	2,140
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	1,405
Mobile & Ohio	20¼	21⅛	20¼	21	21	21½	600
*National Lead Company	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	1,254
*National Lead Company pf	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	90⅞	90½	833
National Linseed Oil	28	28¼	28	28	27½	28½	600
National Starch 2d pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	26	35	200
New-Jersey Central	100¼	101¼	100	101⅛	101	101¼	2,590
New-York Central	101½	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	102	921
New-York & N. E., all in pd.	42	42¾	41⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅞	700
*New-York, Penn. & Ohio pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞	⅞	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	17	17	17	17	17	17½	110
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	32¼	34	275
New-York, L. E. & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅞	13	1,050
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	1,325
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37	37¼	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	1,900
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	286
Norfolk & Western pf	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼	17	100
North American	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	6	6¼	2,070
Northern Pacific	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	7,886
Northern Pacific pf	20½	20⅝	19	20	19⅞	20⅛	14,678
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18½	18¼	18¾	18⅝	18¾	1,720
Oregon Improvement	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	11	33
Oregon Short Line & U N	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	9	25
Pacific Mail	26½	27	26¾	27	26¾	27	1,500
Pennsylvania Coal	320	320	320	320	320	..	15
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	135
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	23,420
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¾	20	19¾	20	20	20¼	284
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	52½	52½	52	52	51½	52½	322
Pullman Palace Car Co	172½	172½	171	171	172	173	650
Rio Grande Western	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19	20	250
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	1,850
St. Louis Southwestern pf	14¼	14½	13⅞	14½	14¼	14½	1,602
St. Paul & Omaha	37⅝	38⅞	37⅝	38⅞	38⅝	39	1,470
Southern Pacific	19½	20¾	19½	20¾	20¾	21	900
Southern Railway	13¾	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14½	1,540
Southern Railway pf	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅞	1,683
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¼	29⅜	27⅝	29	29	29¼	11,540
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	85	85	85	85	85	90	100
Texas Pacific	12	12⅞	12	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	5,115
Texas Pacific Land Tr	11½	11½	11½	11½	10¾	11	10
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	3½	10
Union Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15	910
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½	7	165
United States Cordage	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾	1,600
United States Cordage pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	6½	6¾	330
United States Cordage gtd	11¼	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10½	11	1,055
United States Rubber	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	41	41¼	1,100
United States Rubber pf	94½	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝	93½	94	2,950
*United States Leather	20⅜	22⅞	20⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	10,920
*United States Leather pf	92½	94¼	92½	93⅝	93½	94	2,950
Wabash	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	9	9¼	2,160
Wabash pf	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½	19½	19⅝	3,205
Wells-Fargo Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	108	110	10
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜	92¼	92¾	4,083
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	5,540
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46	46¾	46	46¾	45	47⅜	200
Total sales							292,104

*Unlisted †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s 2,000	118	Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	96
Atch, Top & S F 4s 2,000	73½	Den & Rio Grande 4s 11,000	86
1,000	73½	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 4,000	96½
10,000s20F	73½	Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 12,000	107½
1,000	73⅜	Erie Con Gold 7s 3,000	133¼
26,000	74	Gal, Har & San An 2d 4,000	105
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000	24⅜	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	93½
5,000	24¾	5,000	93¾
21,000s10F	24⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1953 20,000	99¼
20,000s15F	24⅞	30,000	99½
37,000	25	4,000	99¾
500	25¼	Ind, Dec & Sp 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000	112½
18,000	24⅞	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 8,000	93
500	25	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 1,000	31
19,000	25¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 10,000	90
1,000	25¼	4,000	90¾
30,000	25¼	8,000	90½
20,000	25¼	Kan & Mich 4s 3,000	78
15,000	25⅝	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 5,000	90
20,000	25¼	Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000	99
Atlantic & Pac Inc 5,000	4¾	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	95
3,000	4⅞	Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 2,000	111½
7,000	5	L S & M So 2d Reg 1,000	120½
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 1,000	101⅞	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000	103
B & O Southw'n 1st Inc, Series B 8,000	22	Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certs 10,000	35
Bk'lyn W & W Co 5s 21,000	107½	L, N A & Chi 1st 2,000	112½
19,000	107¼	L, N A & Chi G M 2,000	73⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	107½	L, N A & Chi Con 4,000	100¼
500	107½	Man R'way Con 4s 4,000	100¼
Can So 1st Gtd 13,000	110½	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	72
15,000	111½	M & St Paul 7 3-10 1,000	118
Can Southern 2d 31,000	104½	Mil & St P 1st Chi & Mo River 5s 3,000	107
Cent R & B Co of Ga Col Gold 5s 10,000	95¼	I & D Ext 10,000	130
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 5,000	109	South Minn Div 10,000	118
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000	79½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000	86¼
1,000	79⅜	10,000	86⅜
5,000	79½	10,000	86¾
1,000	80⅛	500c	87½
20,000b3	80	3,000	87
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s 10,000	94¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	58⅝
Chi, Bur & N 5s 5,000	104½	10,000	59
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s 2,000	95½	5,000	58⅝
Iowa Div 4s 7,000	98	5,000	59
Neb Ext 4s 3,000	89¾	10,000	58⅝
Chi, B & Q Con 5s 4,000	103½	10,000	58¾
C, B & Q, Ia Div 4s 2,000	98	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	92½
Chi & East Ill 1st 5,000	117½	7,000	92¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	98⅞	Missouri Pacific 3d 2,000	108
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 1,000	95½	1,000	108½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 15,000	48¼	5,000	100
Chi & N W S F 5s 2,000	107	Mobile & Ohio New 1,000	119¼
C & Northw'n 30-Yr Deb 5s 2,000	107	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	96¼
1,000	107¼	Mor & Es 7s, 1900 1,000	116½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	104⅞	Morris & Es Con Gtd 3,000	143¼
8,000	104⅞	Nash, C & St L Con 4,000	99⅝
1,000	104⅞	5,000	99⅞
12,000	104¾	Nat St'ch M Co 1st 1,000	93½
C, R I & Pac Deb 5s 29,000	92	N Y Cent Deb 4s 25,000s20F	103⅜
C, St P M & O Con 1,000	129	N Y, Ont & Western 1st Ref 4s 6,000	91½
Clev, C, Chi & St L, Cairo Div 1st 3,000	90	N Y Elevated 1st 2,000	109¼
St Louis Div 4s 1,000	92		
Clev & Pitts S F 17,000	117		
E T, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s 1,000	107½		
2,000	107⅝		
2,000	107½		
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	102⅜	St L & Iron Mt 2d 4,000	103
1,000	102¾	St L & San Fr 2d, Class B 500	114
1,000	102⅜	St L, K & N. St G Bridge 1st 1,000	106
1,000b5	102½	St L Southwest 1st 500	73½
Nor Pac 1st Coupon 10,000	117¼	St L Southw 2d, Inc 10,000	32
29,000	117	10,000	32½
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000	116½	St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 2,000	104½
5,000	116⅝	St P, M & M& 1st, Mont Cent 5s 3,000	102⅞
15,000	110⅝	San An & Ar P 4s 10,000	64⅝
5,000	116⅞	So Car & Ga 1st 20,000	96¼
Nor Pac 2d Coupon 1,000	101	2,000	96¼
Nor Pac 3d Coupon 10,000	71	So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	93½
Nor P Col Tr Notes 1,000	87⅜	5,000	94
Nor Pac Term 1st 8,000	102½	So Pac of Cal 5s, con 10,000	93
North Pac cons 5s 50,000	42½	So Pac, N. M., 1st 10,000	104½
1,000	42¾	South Ry 1st 5s 1,000	93⅜
15,000	41⅝	5,000	93½
1,000	42	Tenn Coal, I & R 6s, Birmingm Div, 1st 1,000	91¼
2,000	41⅜	5,000	92
16,000	41⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 15,000	92⅜
10,000	41½	11,000	93
10,000	41¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	29
70,000	41⅜	5,000	29¼
10,000	41	13,000	29⅜
10,000	41¼	10,000	29¼
50,000	41½	10,000s3	29¾
10,000	41¼	5,000	29⅝
11,000	41½	10,000	29⅜
25,000	41⅜	15,000	29⅞
5,000	41½	10,000	29
1,000	41⅜	20,000	29¼
1,000	41⅝	15,000	29½
31,000	42	5,000	29¼
1,000	42¼	20,000	29¼
12,000	42½	15,000	29¼
Trust Co certfs 1,000	41¼	5,000	29¼
12,000	41	5,000	29¼
1,000	41⅜	55,000	29⅝
5,000	41⅝	1,000	29¾
North Missouri 1st 1,000	103¼	5,000	29½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000	93⅝	5,000	29¼
Oregon Imp Co con 5s 2,000	47½	10,000	29¼
Oregon R & N 5s, t r 30,000	93½	5,000	29¼
Oregon R & N 1st 1,000	111	20,000	29¼
Oregon Short Line 6s 10,000	97	15,000	29¼
Trust Co certfs 18,000	97	5,000	29¼
10,000	97¼	55,000	29⅝
Oreg S L & U N con 1,000	50⅞	1,000	29¾
6,000	50⅜	5,000	29½
Trust receipts 11,000	50⅜	5,000	29¼
2,000b3	50⅜	10,000	29¼
15,000	50½	8,000	29⅜
1,000	50⅜	11,000	30
21,000	51	10,000	30¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 4,000	103	10,000	30⅜
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 6,000	35	10,000	30¼
Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000	79	U P, Den & Gulf 1st 19,000	40½
Peo & Eastern, inc 7,000	22½	U S Cordage Co 1st 35,000	45
2,000	23	U S Leather Co 6s 6,000	113
Phil & Read 1st pf inc 5,000	34⅝	Wabash 1st 5s 4,000	105¼
10,000	34⅝	8,000	105¾
5,000	35	1,000	105½
2d pf inc 5,000	21¼	10,000	105⅝
10,000	21½	Wabash 2d mtge 5s 3,000	73⅜
15,000	22	16,000	74
5,000	22¼	Wabash deb, Series B 1,000	25
3d pf inc 5,000b3	16	10,000	27½
Phil & Read gen 4s 1,000	78	West Shore gtd 4s 10,000	105¾
Trust receipts 7,000	70¼	1,000	105¾
20,000	70¼	29,000	105¾
15,000	70½	Registered 10,000	105¾
15,000	70¾	West N Y & P 2d, t r 20,000	30
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000	76	10,000	30¼
7,000	75⅞	Wheel & L E con 4s 1,000	71¼
2,000	75½	Wilkes & East 1st 5,000	76
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	79	3,000	95½
1,000	79⅜	Wis Cen Co, inc 3,000	11
Total sales			$2,531,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..	Mahoning Coal Road pf	106	..
American Coal	90	..	Manhattan Beach	4	7
American District Telegraph	30	40	Maryland Coal pf	55	70
American T. & C	12½	..	Minn. & St. Paul pf., all as. pd.	57⅜	58
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12	Minn. Iron	55	60
*Bay State Gas	21	22½	National Starch	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	New Central Coal	7	9
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103	N. Y. & N. H	201	212
Buffalo, R. & P	19¾	22	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60½	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	27	..
Bur., C. R. & N	45	..	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Canadian Pacific	51½	52¾	Ohio Southern	..	13
Cedar F. & M	5	9	Ontario Mining	9	12
Central Pacific	18½	10	Oregon R. & N	25	28
Chicago & Alton	150	..	Peoria & East	4½	6
Chicago R. Alton pf	170	..	Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	47¾	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¼	55⅝	Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C. & E. Illinois pf	100	101	P., F. W. & C	157	..
C. & N. W. pf	143¼	..	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88⅝	89¼	Quicksilver	3	4
Cleveland & Pittsburg	153¼	..	Quicksilver pf	17	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	75	Rens. & Sar	180	185
Colorado & H. Coal	6¾	7¼	Rio Grande W. pf	45¼	46
Commercial Cable	148	153	R., W. & O	113½	114
Consolidated Coal	30	35	St. Louis Southern	93	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46½	47½	St. Paul & Duluth	30	32
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	38	42	St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	95
Detroit Gas	29	..	St. P. & O. pf	114	118
*D., S. S. & A	6	6¼	St. P., M & M	116	118
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	13½	Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67½
G. B. & W., t. r	1	1⅝	So. Cotton Oil	..	45
Illinois Central	94½	96½	*Texas Central	16	20
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	23¼	24⅜	*Texas Central pf	40	50
Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Tol. & O. C	45½	48
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½	Tol. & O. C. pf	78	81
Keokuk & Des Moines	42	45	*Tol., St. L. & K. C	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16	..	*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	13	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	10	United States Express	40	43
L., St. L. & T	1	4	Utica & B. River	150	..
Mahoning Coal R	115	.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the World.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

$2,320,000.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company,
Chicago & Iowa Division
5% Bonds,

DUE FEBRUARY 1st, 1905.
Interest payable February & August.
COUPON BONDS WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION.
NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Boston, Trustee.

These bonds are secured by the deposit with the Trustee of:

$600,000. Chicago & Iowa R. R. Co. 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1869, maturing in 1900.

$1,500,000. Chicago & Iowa R. R. Co. 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1871, maturing in 1901.

$250,000. Chicago, Rockford & Northern R. R. Co. 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1875, maturing in 1895.

$320,000. Joliet, Rockford & Northern R. R. Co. 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, issued in 1882, maturing in 1922.

The bonds deposited have liens upon most valuable parts of the main line of the system. The Trust Indenture, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, provides that the bonds deposited may be extended at their maturity, or that other bonds of equivalent value satisfactory to the Trustee may be substituted in their stead.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 105 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22d, AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., OR EARLIER, ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.
New-York, May 3d, 1895.

This company has made arrangements to extend its $2,995,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1895, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in 2½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1895, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as **PRIOR TO JUNE 1ST, 1895,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Referring to the above notice, we request holders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension to present their Bonds as soon as possible at our office, where their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge, until further notice.

SPEYER & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
32	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
37	1000	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

Oregon Improvement Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1895.

The undersigned, holding and representing large amounts of the stock of the Oregon Improvement Company, request their fellow-shareholders to cooperate with them in an effort to secure for the Company, at the approaching annual election for Directors, a management solely in the best interests of all of the stockholders.

As the present management has refused to furnish us with a list of the stockholders of record, as required by law, holders are requested to send their names and addresses, together with the amounts of their holdings, to any one of the undersigned. A Proxy Committee will be duly announced.

Stockholders are especially requested not to execute proxies until they have informed themselves fully as to the situation.

MOORE & SCHLEY,
80 Broadway, New-York City.
J. S. BACHE & CO.,
47 Exchange Place, New-York City.
ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad Street, New-York City.
E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.
RICHARDSON, HILL & CO.,
40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and application has been made to list the Trust Company's Certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, April 20, 1895.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22d, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 East Tenn., Virginia & Ga. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$3,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. of B'klyn Gen'l Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$1,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
28 shs. Phoenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
26 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
41 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
65 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
124 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank.
30 shs. Western National Bank.
$40.50 People's Gaslight & Coke Co. of Chic. (Central Trust Co. Certs.)
28 shs. N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
25 shs. Empire State Bank.
400 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co. of West Va. (Hypd.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 New-York & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
50 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
48 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
70 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Batopilas Mining Co. of Mexico.
12 Reels of Insulated & Leaded Copper Wire, known as No. 6 B. & S. Gauge. (Hypd.)
7½ shs. N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. Hartford & Conn. Western R. R.
1 ch. N. Y. Law Institute.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Wisconsin Valley Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1909.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Prefd.
721 shs. United States Cordage Co. Guar. (Hypd.)
$25,000 Wisconsin Central Co. Income Mtge. Bds., (U. S. Trust Co. Certfs. of Dep.)
$8,000 Lexington & Eastern R'way Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bold Bds., Regstd., 1965.
$825 Lexington & Eastern R'way Co. Scrip.
124 shs. Kentucky Union Ry. Co. Guar. Preference, (Trust Co. Certfs.)
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
500 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
$115,000 Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

Meetings and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL STREET.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1895.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of stockholders of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at he office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, May 31, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY—Office of the Assistant Secretary, Room 7, Eighth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad Street, New-York, May 1, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting, will be held at office of said Company, in the City of Duluth, Minnesota, on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1895, at 11 A. M. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th of May, and reopened on Thursday, June 13, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 119 Times Building, New-York City, on the 5th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon. JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.
New-York, May 22, 1895.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS AT THE U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1895.—Under authority conferred by act of Congress, approved July 28, 1894, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1895, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened, for all the materials and labor necessary for constructing a boundary wall, new sick ward, kitchen, mess hall, operating ward, elevator; repairing and renovating present hospital building, plumbing, heating, &c., in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen upon application to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, or the Superintendent of Repairs at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Improvements and Repairs at U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the work, where any additional information can be obtained. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond or certified check in the sum of $3,000, and responsible security in a penal sum equal to 30 per cent. of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. E. TRYON, Surgeon General and Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The date for opening the above proposals has been postponed from May 25 to June 8, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, May 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 5, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 5, 1895, when publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of overcoat cloth, rubber buttons sewing silk, woolen jerseys, mess kettles, mess pans, salt water soap, neckerchiefs, ties, tins for sewing silk, candles, split pease, rice, evaporated peaches, tinned tomatoes, tinned mutton, tea, sugar, oatmeal, vinegar, butter, nails, lumber, varnish, and paints. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids will be awarded as being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M. June 15, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing gasolene here during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895. Information furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for gasolene," and addressed to J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

BIG SALES IN THE WHEAT MARKET

Advanced Prices for Corn—Not Much Change in Cotton Figures.

Wheat furnished traders an exciting market yesterday, sales here reaching the exceptional total of 34,825,000 bushels. Reports that P. D. Armour had parted with his large holdings in Chicago led to a decline at the opening of ⅝ cent per bushel. A rebound of 1¼ cents per bushel occurred before noon.

Prices then moved with great irregularity. July options closed at 76⅝ cents per bushel and September at 70⅝ cents, an advance of ⅜ cent for the day for each month.

Corn advanced ¼@¼ cent per bushel on sales of 1,110,000 bushels, July closing at 58⅝ cents, and September at 59½ cents.

Activity appeared also in cotton, sales reaching 278,000 bales, without material change in price, and in coffee, in which sales of 13,750 bags advanced the price about 1-5 cent per pound.

Mr. Curtis at the Sub-Treasury.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who will have charge of the delivery of the new Government bonds to foreign subscribers, visited the Sub-Treasury yesterday to bid Assistant Treasurer Jordan farewell.

Mr. Curtis will sail to-day. The bonds for foreign delivery will be forwarded by steamer next week, in the immediate charge of Logan Carlisle.

Cordage May Take the Loan.

It was reported down town yesterday that a loan sufficient to meet July interest on its bonds had been offered to the United States Cordage Company. Interest obligations will then amount to about $200,000.

Wall Street manifested little interest in the matter, Cordage reports having been common recently. Secretary Sturgis said that a loan had been tendered, and that the officers of the company were considering the question of its acceptance.

A SPLENDID FINANCIAL RECORD

Net Earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the Year Reported by the Treasurer.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 21.—The annual meeting of the United States Rubber Company was held at the office of the company, in this city, at noon to-day. Charles R. Flint, Treasurer, reported that the net earnings from investments owned by the company for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1895, amounted to $3,008,840, and submitted the following statement of the condition of the company on April 1, 1895:

ASSETS.

	1895.	1894.		Changes.
Cash	$119,901	$103,956	Inc.	$15,945
Notes and accounts receivable	974,131	576,095	Inc.	398,036
Merchandise on hand	781,722	1,156,498	Dec.	374,776
Furniture and building	...	56,978	Dec.	56,978
Investments	38,677,109	38,687,923	Dec.	10,814
Total	$40,552,863	$40,581,450	Dec.	$28,587

LIABILITIES.

	1895.	1894.		Changes.
Pref'd stock	$19,400,500	$19,400,500		...
Com. stock	20,166,000	20,166,000		...
Accounts payable	110,145	83,042	Inc.	$27,103
Bills p'y'ble	...	367,216	Dec.	367,216
Due for m'ch'dise	...	349,527	Dec.	349,527
Total	$39,676,645	$40,366,285	Dec.	$689,540
Surplus assets	876,218	215,165	Inc.	661,053

In last year's report the surplus of the Lawrence Felting Works ($41,255) was added, making a total surplus of $256,420, or $619,798, less than on April 1, 1895.

There were 289,000 shares of stock represented at the meeting and the following Directors were unanimously elected: Joseph Banigan, Providence, R. I.; Robert D. Evans, Boston, Mass.; Charles R. Flint, New-York City; James B. Ford, New-York City; Samuel P. Colt, Providence, R. I.; Robert M. Gallaway, New-York City; H. B. Hollins, New-York City; Frederick M. Shepard, Orange, N. J.; William L. Trenholm, New-York City; Charles A. Coffin, Boston, Mass.; J. Howard Ford, New-York City; William H. Hill, Boston, Mass.; Henry L. Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Conn.; George H. Hood, Boston, Mass.; Charles L. Johnson, New-Haven, Conn.; James P. Langdon, New-Brunswick, N. J.; George A. Lewis, Naugatuck, Conn.; Edwin A. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. C. Martin, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Herman Burr, New-York City; George M. Allerton, Waterbury, Conn.; W. S. Ballou, Providence, R. I.; John J. Banigan, Providence, R. I.; Samuel N. Williams, Williamsport, Penn.; George Watkinson, Providence, R. I.

The by-laws, which had been unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, were unanimously approved by the stockholders. These by-laws provide that any amendment must be by a vote of at least a majority of all general as well as all preferred stock of the company, instead of by a vote of the Directors as heretofore, excepting the article providing that no sale of real estate or sale or pledge of any capital stock owned by the company shall be made, and no bonded or mortgaged debt shall be created by the company without the consent, in writing, of at least three-quarters of all general as well as three-quarters of all preferred stock of the company, which article cannot be amended save with like consent.

The new by-laws provide that dividends on the preferred stock shall be declared payable on the 15th day of January and July, and that dividends on the general stock shall be declared on the first Wednesday of December in each year. That the annual meeting of the company shall be held at New-Brunswick on the third Tuesday in May, and that the meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee shall be held at the office of the company in the City of New-York.

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors for organization and election of officers for the ensuing year, was called for Wednesday, May 29, at 10 A. M., at the office of the company, 88 Reade Street, New-York City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Statement of the condition of the Uited States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,141,956.66	
Gold bullion	51,601,780.10	
Total	$145,743,736.76	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,642,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	78,500.00	
Total	$48,564,459.00	
Balance		$97,179,277.76
Standard silver dollars	$345,737,736.00	
Silver bullion	604,170.20	
Total	$346,341,906.20	
Outstanding silver certificates	329,244,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,234,534.00	
Total	$323,009,970.00	
Balance		23,331,936.20
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,570,759.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,020,712.25	
Total	$148,591,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,591,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$75,809,891.64	
Outstanding currency certificates	43,185,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,130,000.00	
Total	$42,055,000.00	
Balance		33,754,891.64
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,430,498.00	
National bank notes	4,740,485.26	
Fractional silver coin	16,608,930.58	
Fractional currency	50.23	
Minor coin	1,253,205.74	
Deposits in national banks	15,444,109.19	
Bonds and interest paid	1,813,512.77	
Total	$69,290,791.77	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,630,715.49	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,285,856.16	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,018,359.95	
Post Office Department account	2,533,900.88	
Miscellaneous items	1,992,407.44	
Total	$41,461,239.92	
Balance		27,829,551.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,095,848.70

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$290,067.46	$8,449,217.16	$136,437,265.89
Internal revenue	242,342.84	7,373,924.05	128,015,460.82
Miscellaneous	77,866.62	1,402,969.33	13,367,987.19
Total	$610,276.92	$17,226,110.54	$277,820,718.90

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$210,000.00	$4,589,000.00	$85,361,456.75
War	110,000.00	3,141,000.00	46,883,688.12
Navy	8,000.00	1,636,000.00	26,572,521.84
Indians	40,000.00	472,000.00	9,281,728.69
Pensions	200,000.00	11,390,000.00	129,675,124.90
Interest	5,450.25	1,691,466.39	30,558,951.65
Total	$573,450.25	$22,939,499.39	$328,833,471.95
Excess of receipts over expenditures	30,826.67	†5,713,388.85	†51,012,758.05

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	...	$11,290.00	$181,3?0.00 $11,440,795.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	43,911.00	916,178.50	11,477,350.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,837,707	$7,575
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,085,443	.....
Total	$345,903,150	$7,575

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Twenty Years for Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—Thomas McLaren, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his common-law wife, Jenny Knittle, was to-day sentenced by Judge Lippincott to twenty years in State prison. He showed no emotion, but his sister, Mrs. McWilliams, who lives in Brooklyn, fainted.

It was expected that Paul Genz, who killed Clara Arnim, would also be sentenced to-day for murder in the first degree, but William H. Stuhr, his counsel, asked for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, and because it had been shown that Genz is insane. Judge Lippincott will hear the argument on Thursday.

A FIRE ALARM AUXILIARY

Mayor Strong Asked to Allow a Company to Put in a System.

CONNECTIONS FOR BUSINESS HOUSES

Private Lines to Join Those of the Department So that Signals May Be Sent Without Delay.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, counsel to the Manhattan Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, filed a petition with Mayor Strong yesterday, asking that this company be permitted to connect its wires with the street fire alarm boxes. The system is an interesting one, and is already in operation successfully, it is said, in several large cities.

Its purpose is to enable a more rapid sending out of a fire alarm in cases of necessity. By it any one who discovers a fire in a factory or business house can give the alarm on the spot. Small boxes are placed in the buildings, and as many are put in as may be necessary. These boxes communicate, not only with the street alarm box, but with the office of the establishment, which is thereby notified that there is a fire on the premises.

In behalf of the system, it is claimed that it vastly increases the facilities for sending out a fire alarm, without a single cent's expense to the city, and that it can in no way interfere with the regular service through the street boxes. It really multiplies the number of fire boxes, and accelerates in every way the sending out of alarms. If, through any cause, the auxiliary system should become disarranged the street boxes are in no way affected by it. Their efficiency is not interfered with in any way. The system has recently been introduced in Brooklyn. Mayor Strong said that he would refer the petition to the Fire Department.

The petition described the system as follows:

"It is intended as an auxiliary to, or extension of, the existing system, the purpose being to establish it in both public and private buildings, from which directly the nearest street boxes may be operated. Thus many precious moments of time will be saved in sending alarms, and many fires prevented from spreading into a conflagration.

"The system is no longer an experiment, but a perfectly tested one. It has received the enthusiastic indorsement of the Fire Departments of Washington, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Detroit, in all of which cities it has been established for three years, and liberal insurance premium rebates for its use are allowed by the Board of Underwriters in most of the cities.

"The use of the system cannot interfere with the operating of the street boxes in any possible way. The privilege asked for is not calculated to disturb or disarrange the existing service, but simply to improve it by furnishing to private persons facilities for sending alarms.

"The petitioner's system is intended to increase and extend the present fire-alarm service without any cost whatever to the Fire Department or to the taxpayers of the city.

"We ask an opportunity of presenting our request at a formal hearing, and the privilege of submitting testimony and arguments in support of our petition before the Fire Commissioners."

Accompanying the petition was a request from many of the most prominent men in the shipping, banking, mercantile, theatrical, and other businesses, which asked that the desired permission be granted, "for the reason that it is of the utmost importance to the great business interests of New-York City and the community at large that they should have the benefit of every facility for the lessening of losses by fire." This request is signed by O. J. Geer, Berwind-White Coal Company, New-York Shipping Company, William F. Clyde & Co., Baltimore Brothers, Atlas Steamship Company, J. C. Seager, agent of Prince Line; B. W. L. Hurst, agent of National Line; Vernon H. Brown, Cunard Steamship Company; S. Hogan & Son, of Manhasset Line Steamships; James A. Wright, International Navigation Company; H. Maitland Kersey, White Star Line; Borden & Lovell, Fall River Line; Austin, Baldwin & Co., Allan State Line; C. H. Mallory & Co., agents of Mallory Line; Funch, Edye & Co., agents of Ocean Steamship Company, Savannah; Old Dominion Steamship Company, Southern Pacific Company, E. S. Allen, general agent of Cromwell Steamship Line; J. M. Ceballos & Co., Fred B. Daizell.

John W. Lynch, Daniel Lord, Funch, Edye & Co.; Phelps Brothers & Co., Barber & Co., Richard C. Veit, Carter, Hawley & Co.; Flint & Co., Export Lumber Company, Bowing & Archibald, New-York Commercial Company, R. W. Cameron, Frank H. Platt, H. Hilgert, Garfield National Bank, Chemical National Bank, The H. B. Claflin Company, W. L. Badger & Co., Teft, Weller & Co., John Haydock, Calvin T. Hazen.

O. H. Sampson & Co., A. D. Julliard & Co., Hamler & Bishop, Tradesmen's National Bank, Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., Jonas Sharp & Son, Mudge & Wheeler, Buckingham & Paulson, Deering, Milliken & Co., F. Victor & Achelis, Wilmerding & Bissel, Field, Chapman & Fenner, E. S. Jaffray & Co., Gen. Timothy & Co., Catlin & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Lawrence, Taylor & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers, Fred Butterfield & Co., Passavant & Co., Adams & Co., Alfred J. Cammeyer.

H. O'Neil & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., Keep Manufacturing Company, James A. Hearn & Son, Ludwig Brothers, Sheppard Knapp & Co., Augustin Daly, Henry C. Miner, Charles E. Evans, Charles Henry Butler, The Ansonia Clock Company, Phelps, Dodge & Co., The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, John A. Roebling's Sons Company, James Kempster Printing Company, the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, Church E. Gates & Co., E. M. Pritchard & Son, Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking

FRAUD AND PERJURY CHARGED

WIDOW OF DR. T. J. NAUGHTON ATTACKED BY HER STEPDAUGHTER.

Accused of False Swearing Before a Referee—Her Accounts as Administratrix Opposed.

Mrs. Mary Naughton, widow of Dr. Thomas J. Naughton, was accused yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, of fraud and perjury.

Dr. Naughton was one of the best known physicians in the lower part of the city. For nearly a quarter of a century he lived at 140 Henry Street, and his practice extended all over the east side.

He was a widower for some time, but a few years before his death he married his second wife. When the widow applied for letters of administration, the doctor having left no will, there was considerable opposition on the part of the doctor's children by his first wife, of whom only one, Mrs. J. C. Bonnell, is of age. But after a year's delay the widow was granted letters, and she assumed control of the estate, estimated then to be worth about $16,000. It is alleged that of this sum only $2,000 is left now, and it was in contesting this assertion that the charges were made against Mrs. Naughton by Edward Russell, who is the guardian of the minor children of Dr. Naughton.

Mrs. Naughton's accounts as administratrix were submitted recently to Wright Holcomb, as referee. He found that her figures were correct, and that Mrs. Naughton only had to account for a balance of $2,000.

The referee's report was submitted yesterday to the Surrogate, and its acceptance was vigorously opposed by Mr. Russell and by Adolphus C. Pape, who represented Mrs. Bonnel, the married daughter of Dr. Naughton.

"The court should under no circumstances accept this report," declared Mr. Russell. "Mrs. Naughton has not only misconducted the affairs of the estate, but she has been guilty of gross frauds and of the clearest perjury during the hearings before the referee. She has had four different attorneys, among them having been ex-Judge Howland and Hunter McGrath, Jr. There has been a previous accounting, which Mrs. Naughton signed, but when she was questioned as to this before the referee she swore that she had never seen that part of the account submitted. She was asked if she had been sworn to the account before the notary who attested her signature, and she swore she did not know the notary."

Mr. Russell also declared that certain vouchers had been tampered with, one having been raised from $10 to $70, and others had been similarly altered.

"Mrs. Naughton swore several different ways on the same question," concluded Mr. Russell, "and the evidences of her perjury are clear and easily substantiated."

On behalf of the widow these allegations were most emphatically denied, and it was pointed out that Mr. Russell had been unable to show the referee, who was entirely without prejudice and who examined the accounts minutely, any flaw in Mrs. Naughton's accounts.

Decision was reserved.

BOOKS AND FURNITURE DISAPPEAR.

William Georgi and His Wife Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

William Georgi could make his everlasting fortune on the stage as the "great disappearing artist," according to some of the creditors of Frank Meyers & Co., advertisement writers.

Mr. Georgi figured in "Newspaper Row" as the financial backer of Meyers & Co., whose business cards describe them as "artist thinkers." It was understood that he had put $10,000 into the business. Now the creditors are seeking mournfully for this $10,000, and also for the office furniture, books, and other property of the firm, all of which Mr. Georgi is alleged to have passed up his sleeve.

Julius Lehmann, attorney for the creditors, had Mr. Georgi and his wife, Isabelle Georgi, examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday. Before beginning the pumping process, Mr. Lehmann explained a few little things relating to Mr. Georgi's business career.

The lawyer said that about a year ago Meyers took Georgi into partnership with him, upon Georgi's statement that he (Georgi) had $10,000, which he would put into the firm. Georgi did put in about $1,000 in cash, but that was all that did. Mr. Meyers went to his office, as usual, and found that all the furniture had been removed, and he has not been able to recover it. A number of persons who had claims against Georgi put them in the hands of Mr. Lehmann for collection.

Among the creditors was James A. Rogers who wants $516.22 for printing. Suit was begun in the City Court against Georgi for this amount, and on April 15 judgment was entered for the full amount. The judgment was not paid, and it was in pursuance of this that Georgi and his wife were examined in supplementary proceedings before Justice McCarthy, in the City Court.

Mr. Lehmann first attempted to trace the $10,000 which Georgi claimed to have, and upon the strength of which, Mr. Lehmann said, credit was granted to Georgi.

Georgi said that he did not have any property of any kind, and that his wife had a receiver appointed for him upon a judgment she held against him for $1,400 or more loaned. Georgi explained the disappearance of the office furniture by saying that it all belonged to his wife.

When examined a few days ago in supplementary proceedings, Georgi said that the books of the firm were at his home, and he was ordered to bring them yesterday. When Lehmann asked Georgi yesterday if he had produced the books, Georgi replied that he could not find them.

"When did you see them last?"

"About one week ago."

"Where?"

"In my back parlor."

"Were they stolen?" asked Mr. Lehmann.

"I think so," replied Georgi.

"There is no chance that a burglary was committed at your house, is there?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, it looks like it," said Georgi. "It looks as though a jimmy had been used on one of the doors."

"Did you notify the police of this?"

"No."

"Did Frank Meyers & Co. have a bank account?" asked Mr. Lehmann.

"No," said Georgi.

"Was no bank account kept?"

"Yes. Isabelle Georgi had an account with the Hide and Leather Bank."

"Was Isabelle Georgi?" inquired the lawyer.

"My wife," replied Georgi.

Georgi said his wife loaned him $2,000 between October, 1894, and March, 1895.

"Who pays your living expenses?" asked Mr. Lehmann.

"My wife," replied the witness.

"Who paid your car fare here?"

"My wife."

"How much money have you now?"

"Fifty cents," said Georgi.

Mrs. Isabelle Georgi, a handsome young woman, was then examined.

"Have you looked for your husband's books?" she was asked.

"Yes, I have, but I have been having my house cleaned, and they may have been thrown out," she answered.

Mrs. Georgi said that she never drew a dollar from the account kept in her name in the Hide and Leather Bank. She admitted that her husband had turned over to her the outstanding accounts due the firm of Meyers & Co., and said that she had collected $800. Mrs. Georgi said she owned an interest in the saloon at West Broadway and Duane Street. The examination was then adjourned until Friday.

GEN. ALGER CHARGES FRAUD.

He Says M. B. Mendham Has Produced False Accounts Against Him.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, the Republican statesman of Michigan, who has so often figured as a possible Presidential nominee, has been sued in the Supreme Court by a broker of this city for a balance of $27,845.88, alleged to be due on a speculative stock account. The plaintiff is Maurice B. Mendham, a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

Gen. Alger accuses Mendham of gross frauds, and declares that the alleged balance is falsified. The General declares that Mendham represented himself as being a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and it was not until the present suit was brought, Gen. Alger says, that he learned that Mendham was a member of the Consolidated Exchange. The General says that he has learned that the stocks and bonds for which Mendham rendered him statements from time to time were never bought, and that the accounts were false and fraudulent. In addition to this, Gen. Alger interposes a counter claim to the extent of $30,000 for money paid out to Mendham as margins on the accounts stated.

Gen. Alger says he relied on the statements of accounts rendered, believing that the broker had bought and sold the stocks for him, and deposited the $30,000 for margins. All these margins were paid on the demand of Mendham, upon the statement that the stocks purchased and held by the broker as collateral security for the current balances of Gen. Alger had depreciated in value and were insufficient security.

On information and belief, Gen. Alger says the broker did not make the purchases for him of stocks which appeared from time to time on the statements.

In order that he might prepare a defense, Gen. Alger recently secured an order for Mendham's examination before trial. The broker's lawyers asked Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to vacate this order. The Justice denied the application, with $10 costs, to be paid by Mendham, who will now have to submit to an examination before James W. Gerard, Jr., as referee.

Mendham has an office at 60 Broadway. He denies Gen. Alger's charges most indignantly, and says his conduct in the stock transactions was perfectly upright.

NO DIVORCE FOR J. B. NUGENT, JR.

Judge McAdam Has No Doubt That the Wife Gave Cause for Jealousy.

There are few men who have a keener eye and a more chivalrous regard for female beauty than Judge McAdam of the Superior Court.

These sentiments, however, are never permitted to cloud the judicial mind on Judge McAdam's part. It may, therefore, be accepted as an indisputable fact that Mrs. Harriet S. Nugent was wronged by her husband when he accused her of unchaste conduct.

The husband, John B. Nugent, Jr., is a florist at 873 Park Avenue. He and his wife separated about a year ago, and Mrs. Nugent opened a rival florist's shop in Harlem.

Her conduct displeased her husband, who brought a suit for absolute divorce, naming Frederick S. Baker, a Harlem real estate dealer, and ex-City Marshal Houlihan as co-respondents. The case was tried before Judge McAdam, who yesterday found in favor of the wife.

"Mrs. Nugent is a handsome woman," declared the judge with judicial solemnity, "and on that account her conduct would be very apt to arouse jealousy. She has undoubtedly given her husband provocation for jealousy on more than one occasion, but the charges made by Nugent were not sustained by direct evidence."

MIDY MORGAN'S SISTER WINS.

A Verdict Giving Her $8,000 for Decorative Work.

Miss Jane Morgan, the artist, recovered a verdict for $8,000 yesterday against the executors of the estate of her sister, Miss Maria (Midy) Morgan, who was one of the best-known newspaper women in America.

Midy Morgan left considerable property when she died on May 31, 1892, the income of which was to go to her sister, Jane, for life. At Jane's death, one-half the personalty was to go to one of the daughters of Sir Roderick Cameron.

Not long after her sister's death, Jane Morgan filed a claim for $10,000 against the estate of her sister for decorative art work done on a house owned by Midy Morgan at Livingston, Staten Island. According to the testimony given yesterday by Jane Morgan before Justic Patterson and a jury, in the Supreme Court, the executors resisted the payment of the claim at the request of Sir Roderick Cameron.

She therefore brought suit, and after a trial lasting all day, the jury gave her $8,000.

The executors of the estate are Fordham Morris, William W. Miles, and John T. Hodden.

FIGHTING OVER A NEW PLAY.

Sydney Rosenfeld Says the Title of "The Mim'c World" Is His.

Sydney Rosenfeld and Canary & Lederer have gone to war over the title of the play called "The Mimic World," which has been set down for production next Monday evening at the Casino.

Rosenfeld alleges that the title is his property, and that he was engaged to write the play. Owing to a business misunderstanding, however, Canary & Lederer gave the commission to write the play to Nicholas Biddle and L. M. Smith.

Through his attorney, Moses Oppenheim, Rosenfeld obtained from Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday an order directing Canary & Lederer to show cause to-day why they should not be restrained from producing their play under the title of "The Mimic World."

Rosenfeld asserts that, relying on his rights to the title, he has written a play under that name for David Henderson of Chicago, and that his play is just about ready for production.

Justice Daly Has Faith in Juries.

Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas does not share the pessimistic view of the jury system so often professed by many of his lay and professional brethren.

This fact was made manifest yesterday when the Chief Justice handed down a decision in the case of Frank M. Clute, a lawyer, who is suing Marietta W. Hotchkiss to recover the value of professional services rendered by him as attorney for the defendant. Mr. Clute made a motion some time ago to send the case to a referee, as the latter, in the capacity of a lawyer, would be better able to determine the value of legal services than a jury.

Chief Justice Daly, in denying the application for a reference, says: "There is no doubt that the value of the services can be easily determined by a jury, upon the evidence of experts, and that such disposition of the case will be more satisfactory to all parties. I am convinced from my experience that jurors can be trusted to deal intelligently with questions as to the value of legal services, as well as of other professional work."

Dr. Parkhurst to be a Witness.

Dr. Parkhurst, Recorder Goff, and Frank Moss, counsel of the Parkhurst Society, it was announced yesterday, will be called as witnesses for Dr. Newton Whitehead, whose trial on the charge of criminal malpractice was begun yesterday before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions.

Dr. Whitehead is being defended by Charles W. Brooke and William F. Howe, who have never before been associated in a case. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Davis are prosecuting the case for the people.

Only eight jurors were secured yesterday, and the work of filling the jury box will be continued to-day.

Dr. Whitehead was an important witness against the police before the Lexow committee, and an effort will be made to show that he is being persecuted because of that fact. He was under the special protection of Mr. Goff, in the latter's capacity as counsel for the Lexow committee.

Supposed Counterfeiters Indicted.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted a number of persons supposed to belong to a band of counterfeiters that has been manufacturing and circulating counterfeit silver dollars in this State and New-Jersey.

True bills were handed down against William Anstrow, John Bartuske, John Stulzinski, and Catherine Stulzinski, who were arrested in Kingston, N. Y.; Angelo Semele, arrested in White Plains, and Marco Negri and Ernesto Cafero of this city.

The prisoners are all supposed to be associated with each other in circulating the spurious coin, which Negri is suspected of making at 18 Monroe Street.

The prisoners all pleaded not guilty before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Charged with Conspiracy.

Jacob Levy, a lawyer; James V. McManus, and Philip McManus were placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff charged with conspiracy to defraud the creditors of James V. McManus.

James and Philip McManus were in the butter and egg business in Washington Market, and, it is alleged, that under Levy's direction they engineered a "snap" judgment against James and in favor of Philip McManus for $2,000 in order to get certain property out of the reach of creditors.

Civil Justices Wauhope Lynn and Goldfogle and John Fennell are defending the case, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne is prosecuting.

The trial will be continued to-day.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Mrs. James Skinner pleaded guilty yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court of defrauding the Government. She was remanded by Judge Benedict for sentence. Mrs. Skinner is the wife of James Skinner, a civil engineer, and lived with him at the time of her arrest, at 125 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. She was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for continuing to draw a pension as the widow of a soldier after she had remarried. She made no defense.

—Louis Meirowitz, who is charged with the larceny of steel dies valued at $1,000 from the American Lace and Fancy Paper Company of Brooklyn, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday by Recorder Goff. Meirowitz asserts that he is a brother of Dr. Meirowitz, the School Commissioner. He is accused of having taken the dies to Albany and gone into the manufacture of lace paper there.

—Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court yesterday sustained the judgment of Judge Coxe for the plaintiff in the suit in equity by the American Cable Railway Company against the Corporations of New-York and Brooklyn for an infringement of patent rights for raising cables from the track to the grip.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

71—Western Insurance Company vs. Tugs Thomas Purcell, Jr., and Eagle. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 138—Long Island Machine and Machine Construction Company vs. Tug Alfred Lister. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 139—Barney Dumping Boat Company vs. Schooner John T. Williams. 140—Applegate vs. Tug R. J. Moran. 141—Young vs. Ship Ladoki. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle. 146—Dailey vs. a Raft of Spiles. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Impre. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford, &c. 130—Morris vs. same. 131—Bressette vs. same. 41 to 43—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Laura Stevan vs. John B. Lord, appellant.—Argued by Woodhull for appellant, Vasper W. Gilbert for respondent.

The People vs. Richard Leach, appellant.—Argued by Hugh O. Pentecost for appellant, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay for respondents. Leach is under a sentence to be executed for murdering his mistress in New-York City.)

In re probate of will of A. W. Miner, Maria L. Mills and others, appellants; F. Wood vs. Town of Gilboa; same vs. same; C. Cleveland, appellant, vs. Town of Fitzhard; R. A. Smith and others vs. Emeline F. Parsons and L. S. Sands, respondents, and Rosalie Coe Campbell, appellant; New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, appellant, vs. Mayor of New-York; in re will of Samuel Western; Thomas F. Brown, appellant, vs. Anne Brown; Alfred Johnson vs. Steam Gauge Lantern Company, appellant; Miles M. O'Brien and another, as receivers, appellants, vs. Hugh J. Grant, as receiver; Rutgers Female College, appellant, vs. C. H. Tallman, executor; in re the trust created by the will of Allen Ayraul; the Mayor of New-York vs. New-York Refrigerating Constructing Company, appellant; Foo Long vs. The American Surety Company; R. M. Hubbard and others vs. Edward Burns and another, appellants; Elizabeth Blazy vs. Hector McLean, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Haskell M. Marks, by guardian, vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Order and judgment of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term granting a new trial affirmed, with costs to abide event.

In re account of Julia L. James, as executrix.—Order of General Term affirmed, with costs to all parties who have appeared by counsel, and have filed briefs upon this appeal, to be paid out of estate.

Marie Schults vs. Joseph Mosette, executor, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, with liberty to plaintiff to amend her complaint if so desired.

In re accounting of Henry B. Bolton and another, executors, vs. Sarah L. Myers and another, appellants.—Judgment of General Term affirmed, with costs.

T. S. Thacher, executor, appellant, vs. Hope Cemetery Association.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. E. D. Root vs. Board of Supervisors of Steuben County, appellant; same ex rel. Marcus Stowell, Supervisor, vs. same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The Waterford Board of Education, appellant, vs. First National Bank of Richfield Springs, appellant, and A. G. Cunningham, respondent, and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to defendant, Cunningham, against the plaintiff.

Mary Burns, administratrix, appellant, vs. Edward A. Matthews.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, all concurring except Judge Bartlett.

A. E. Sawyer and William Cubby and others, appellants.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Trial Court affirmed, with costs.

E. W. Converse and others, appellants, vs. Daniel E. Sickels, Sheriff.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

H. Scudder and others, appellants, vs. Mayor of New-York.—Judgment dismissed and complaint affirmed, with costs.

The calendar for Wednesday is Nos. 114, 158, 166, 175, 176, 188, 204, 215.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Matter of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Class IV.—2—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Baker.

Class VIII.—3—Brown vs. Judson. 4—Safety Electric Construction Company vs. Creamer. 5—Gerst vs. Gerst. 6—Abbott vs. Abbott. 7—Mutual Relief Association vs. Hoffman. 8—Allen vs. MacBride. 9—Panama Star and Herald Company vs. Boyd. 10—Wineburgh vs. Eureka Advertising Company. 11—Frati vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 12—Collins vs. Collins. 13—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 14—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Company. 15—Matter of Newton. 16—Hallock vs. Hallock. 17—Timpson vs. Kling. 18—Hubinger-Carroll Cash Register Company vs. National Cash Register Company. 19—Wyeth vs. Stanchen. 20—Bullock vs. Bullock. 21—Niedhammer vs. Collins. 22—Clain vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 23—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 24—Loudon vs. Reinhart. 25—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 26—Matter of Lorsch Manufacturing Company. 27—Matter of Fairmount Gas, Coal Company. 28—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 29—Matter of Audubon Avenue. 30—Smith vs. Edwards. 31—Westerfield vs. Price. 32—Mount vs. Simpson. 33—Hawley vs. Ribeiro. 34—Well vs. Heller.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes Upon: 1—Abels. 2—Ash. 3—Badgley. 4—Bemis Car Box Company. 5—Benedict. 6—Bloodgood. 7—Cheever. 8—Cheever. 9—Doscher. 10—Dunn. 11—Ellis. 12—Everhart. 13—Feury. 14—Feury. 15—Flanagan. 16—Fuch & Biederhase. 17—Hardy. 18—Havemeyer. 19—Heerbrandt. 20—Hoyt. 21—Lauterbach. 22—Lauterbach. 23—McCready. 24—Macrae. 25—Metz. 26—Muschel. 27—Naughton. 28—Nicoll. 29—Pape. 30—Person. 31—Rothfeld. 32—Smith. 33—Stern. 34—Sulzberger. 35—Union Stock Yard and Market Company. 36—Vermilye. 37—Wainwright. 38—Westervelt. 39—Williams. 40—Wise. 41—Woods. 42—Wpolley. 43—Wotton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1074—Oehm vs. Lathrop. 1078—Rose vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 27.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2948—Reich vs. Cochran. 1066—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 6022—Higgins vs. Worthington. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 3941—Zabriski vs. Sonneborn. 5890—Lawrence vs. Gent. 1634½—Pierson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2207—Dolan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2797—Richards vs. Stokes. 2619—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 2906—Schwarz vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 6567—Ballard vs. Beveridge. 6410—McWilliams vs. Milliken. 6585—Honefy vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1685—Flynn vs. Irwin. 6450—Darry vs. Donnelloh. 2835—May vs. McElhinpey. 2045—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 2345—Southern National Bank vs. Schmitt. 2960—McLaughlin vs. Van Howenberg. 2587—Hanrahan vs. The Mayor, &c. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3354—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Kedenburgh. 3371—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 27.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1159—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

661—Fisk vs. Fisk. 526—Citroen vs. Citroen. 888—Russ vs. Stratton. 878—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 879—Gruber vs. Gruber. 876—Cassin vs. Cassin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1258—Doorley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1131—Shulman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1248—Friedlander vs. Frank. 754—Power vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1776—Halliday vs. Sexton. 1697—Elze vs. Baumann. 840—Badenberger vs. Flanagan. 874—Spitzer vs. Kenny. 1194—Poole vs. Gerken.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 1136—Dutton vs. Burns. 1736—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 630—Hastings vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 1028—Pollatschek vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1048—Michael Carley. 1043—Bertha Hamm.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph H. Clute, Joseph Muck, Naomi Bailey, Christina Brockhauser, Eliza Sparks, Gertrude G. Bradley, Emily Weeks, Frederic C. Aigeltinger.

At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth B. Gourley, James Brantley, John Holscher, John J. Levy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1056—Mary Kerfoot.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calender clear.

1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1696—J. B. Whaten Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 1709—Meenagh vs. Lyding. 653—Kessel vs. Schwartz. 1720—Tober vs. Stinard. 1612—Abendroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1717—Riley vs. Snow, Church & Co. 1789—Morgenroth vs. Shapiro. 1387—Heuschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1027—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanft. 1315—David vs. Bonheur. 1659—Schott vs. Wertberg Home for Aged. 1666—Tausek vs. Crompton. 1405—Fasco vs. Dodge. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 1753—Almberg vs. Milliken. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3684—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 3818—Goodman vs. same. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1797—Here vs. Danes. 3153—Dodson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

80—Robinson vs. Gray. 2085—Benisch vs. Prospect Park Hotel Company. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigation Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 1458—Seelig vs. Freist. 1444—Kilpatrick vs. Brughold. 1445—Same vs. same. 2130—Lippmann vs. Clancy. 2150—Crandell vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 1455—Rosendorf vs. Tamsen. 1566—Henrich vs. Kirchner. 1220—Gowing vs. Warner. 591—Jones vs. Burtis. 1006—Gelb vs. Levy. 535—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 536—Iselin vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

4052—Munson vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 4301—Chawat vs. Kopp. 4274—Lang vs. Messer. 4080—Rothenkhimer vs. Bach. 4133—Levy vs. Mayfield Mercantile Company. 4173—Whitmark vs. Seabrooke.

Equity and Non-Jury Case—168—Bennett vs. Slawson.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus, Jacob Levy. 2—Joseph Murray. 3—William Kelly. 4—Irving Asiel.

Pleadings.—1—David Kennedy, Frank Carn. 2—Charles McCabe. 3—John McDonald. 4—James Robinson. 5—John Davis, John Saunders. 6—John Miller, Max Seidel. 7—John Daly. 8—George Jacobi. 9—Edward Duffy. 10—John F. Hutchinson. 11—Kate Bresnan. 12—Louis Goldstein. 13—Annie Ostro. 14—George H. Graves. 15—John Smith, John Kingsley. 16—James Smith. 17—Antonio Cotelli. 18—Walter Hall. 19—Michael Martin. 20—Carl Hynen. 21—Charles Pape, George Reinert. 22—John McCarthy. 23—Eugene Graber. 24—Joseph Wavra. 25—Daniel Ryan. 26—Isey Putter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead. 2—William Dattelbaum. 3—Joseph Rundback.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Ernst O. Schneider. 2—Irving S. Hunt. 3—Harris Tow. 4—Albert Miller. 5—Thomas Harrison. 6—Charles Meyers, James Dwyer, Theodore Remp. 7—William Nelson. 8—Frederick De Lisle. 9—Annie Zachariasen. 10—William H. Fox. 11—Rosie Bellman. 12—Samuel Lieberman. 13—Gertrude Nelson. 14—Abraham Barnett. 15—August Biddle and Adolph Gallery.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of Hall—Charles H. Truax. Hammersiough vs. Barston—James J. Nealis.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company.—George B. Rhoads.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Rumsey, J.—Part II.—Cullen, J.

2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 835—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1333½.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Accounting in Estate.—Elizabeth Walter, et al., Mary E. Hill, Henry Miller, George B. Earl, Susan J. Hardcastle, Phebe A. Kendall, Charles H. Brickwidel, William L. Foster, Francis S. Haas, Emily A. Urquhart, Joseph Grossman, Thomas Tracey, and John Halsey, guardianship of Elizabeth Walter et al., Mary Huber, and Jane E. Campbell. Administrator of James Gaynor. The estate of John S. Wood. Real estate of John Paul Zehlein.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—29—Will of Sophia Holzhausen. 36—Accounting of James W. Page. 22—Will of Lydia W. Ranken.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

Held 23d.—222—Martin, infant, vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 299—Quinn vs. O'Keeffe. 721—Kailey vs. Bradley. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Held 24th.—2279—Hovell vs. The Noll. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1130—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 165—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 813—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 680—Mahon vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 754—Nystedt vs. McKeogh. 991—Harkins vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 529—Purtell vs. McCormick. 533—Black vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1239—Dolan, infant, vs. Dolan. 451—Miller et al. vs. Hahn. 967—Mitchell vs. Riley. 1060—Nassau National Bank vs. Hay et al. 722—Duryea vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 307—Sugrero, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1178—Brotke vs. Burschenk. 1126—Clorairi vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 806—Maher, administrator, &c., vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 21—Rahtes vs. Longenecker. 96—Dohn vs. Luhrs et al. 91—Johnson vs. Brown. 108—Kaiser, administrator, &c., vs. Bookman. 111—Fuller vs. City of Brooklyn. 1207—Benedict vs. Cholwell. 1003—Gilmore vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 208—Berry vs. Metallic White Lead Company. 1598—Gallaher vs. Horn et al. 114—Adelhardt, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 117—Huber vs. Tyler. 125—Thompson et al. vs. Minto. 126—Schoebel, Jr., Infant, vs. Mayer. 135—McIntyre vs. Smith et al. 136—Foley vs. Smith et al. 1293—Sturzenacker, infant, vs. Ibert.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

SPECIAL TERM—Clement, C. J.

235—O'Keeffe vs. O'Keeffe. 250—Hillebrand vs. Maredith.

Newport Will Soon Be Lively.

NEWPORT, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow of New-York were among the arrivals for the season to-day. Mrs. L. McMasters and family of Toronto are here to take possession of the Edwin Booth place. Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt's housekeeper and retinue of servants arrived to-day, and are engaged in putting Marble House in condition for her coming. She is expected early in June.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., W. M. G. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Ogden, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. McCoy, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Willie Burden, and Mrs. Alexander Barrett and Miss Barrett of New-York, were among to-day's arrivals. Mrs. W. J. Wilcox of Philadelphia has arrived at her Jamestown cottage.

Orders were received to-day to open the house of the New-York Yacht Club June 1.

Kickapoo Reservation Unattractive.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 21.—Kickapoo settlers who started in a rush after hearing of the proclamation are disgusted to find that nearly all the good land in the reservation is reserved for school lands. Shawnee, on the eastern line of the reservation, will be the starting point of the greatest crowd, and the town is already booming. All the boomers are on hand with schemes to bleed the "tenderfoot," and the Indians are moving off their allotments and taking claims to hold them for certain parties in the ring. The opening will be of little value to bona fide settlers.

Murderer Bergman Will Be Hanged.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—Gov. Werts today issued a new death warrant in the case of August Bergman, the Morris County fratricide, fixing the date of his execution June 20. Bergman's attorneys have exhausted every resource to save their client from the gallows, and his execution next month is now a certainty.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the New-York for Southampton.

A.—William T. Adams, Rev. Richard H. Austin, Mrs. Austin, John M. Austin, William P. Ahnell, Mrs. Ahnell, Harvey G. Appleton, Dr. T. F. Allen, Joaquin W. de Aguepa.—B.—M

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.

Twenty-seven Lots at Bay Ridge Sold—Broadway Lot, 25 by 200, Knocked Down at $145,100.

Mr. William M. Newman has sold for Sarah A. Clark, to Simon Banner, at about $125,000, the eight-story brick business building 336 to 340 Canal Street.

Particulars are given in another column of the proposition by the Union Club committee, to be acted on at a meeting this evening, for the purchase of seven lots, 100.5 by 175, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, as a site for a new clubhouse.

Much interest was shown yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom at the various auction offerings, but the results were by no means proportionate to the interest or the attendance. Of the eighty-five lots at Bay Ridge, offered by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, only twenty-two were sold, the remainder being either bid in or withdrawn for lack of an adequate offer. Two lots, 20 by 80 each, on the east side of Second Avenue, 40 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, went to John Jackman, at $650 each. One lot, also 20 by 80, on the west side of Third Avenue, 20 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, sold for $910 to P. J. Kelly. Four lots, each 20 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 120 feet east of Second Avenue, went at $660 each, to Robert C. Hewitt. Five similar lots adjoining to the east went to Antonio Minaldi at $650 each. Five similar lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, were sold to Minaldi at $710 each, and the two lots adjoining to the east went to F. N. Doubleday and A. Montgomery, at $770 and $710, respectively. Two lots, each 20 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street, 180 feet east of Second Avenue, went to Mr. Spencer English, at $665 each.

Mr. Meyer also sold, at $480 each, to A. F. Dalzell, five lots on the north side of Eightieth Street, Bay Ridge, 300 feet east of Narrows Avenue, each 20 by from 128.74 to 133.89.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan offered, in partition, 557 Broadway, west side, 200 feet north of Prince Street, extending to 156 Mercer Street, 25 by 200, with four-story brick building on the Broadway front and one-story brick on the Mercer Street front. The first bid was $125,000. The bids then, after so numerous, but the increases were small, and it required hard work on the auctioneer's part to move the price along Most of the bids were of only $100 additional. The property was knocked down to B. A. Klein, representing Weil & Mayer, at $145,100, which was regarded as a low price. The adjoining corners sold, to Frederick Gebhard, plaintiff, at $9,000, the gore lot on the south side of Eighth Street, 183 feet west of Avenue D, 65.6 by 41 by 77.4, with parts of tenements thereon.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan also sold at auction, at Leopold Stern's, at $1,100, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, extending from Willis to Bergen Avenue, 110.72 by 72.53 by 130.74 by 20.24, with three-story brick dwelling on Willis Avenue and frame dwelling on Bergen.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition, at $11,250, to Henry Seitz, the three-story frame building, with store, 2,778 Third Avenue, east side, 28.0¾ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 28.0¾ by 65.11 by 53.4.

Messrs. J. Phillips & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $105,555, to E. V. Loew, the two five-story brick flats at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 50.8¾ by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to Louis Katz, at $6,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 213 Waverley Place, 20.9 by 22. To Patrick Riley, at $8,700, he sold the four-story brick tenement 459 West Fortieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 98.9. Under foreclosure, Mr. Kennelly sold, at $26,000, to Adolph Pawel, the five-story brick tenement 137 Monroe Street, north side, 125 feet west of Jefferson Street, 26.1½ by 100. In partition, Mr. Kennelly sold to J. S. Howard, at $11,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 110 East Fortieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, but, Mr. Howard failing to comply with the terms of sale, the property was put up again and knocked down to George McClure at $11,575.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 620 East Sixteenth Street, south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement; also 95 Park Row, south side, extending to 233 William Street, 19.5 by about 163 by 28.2 by about 164, three and four story brick buildings, with stores; also, 413 West Street, north side, 156.3 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 120.10, with L in rear, 6.3 by 20.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling in front, and shop in rear; also 352 and 354 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, 25 feet north of Grove Street, two three-story frame flats, with stores, each 25 by 75.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 352 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 25 by 71.5 by 25 by 73.9, two-story brick building in front and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $5,965.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edwin F. Stern, referee, 53 West Eleventh Street, north side, 309 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 103.3, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $8,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 316 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 196 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,045.

By W. V. Fogg, foreclosure sale, two actions, H. W. Vanderpoel, referee, 405 and 407 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 119.6 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, each 20 by 99.11, two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $12,850.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 200.10, extending to 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street side. Due on judgment, $4,745.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Noah Davis, referee, northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $41,300.

By Andrew L. Soulard, auction sale, four lots on Nelson Avenue, between Birch and Orchard, 40 by 40, and 45 and 46, and the others respectively 25 by 170.15, 20 by 170.15, and 25 by 170.15 by irregular.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, property at Metuchen, N. J., consisting of the country seat known as Woodwild, with 35 acres; also 35 acres in rear of this land; also 45 plots of one acre each adjoining Woodwild; also farm of 72 acres, with buildings, within 1¼ miles of Metuchen Depot; also 4 acres on Raritan meadows; also two blocks, comprising 31 lots and three cottages near Metuchen Station; also two and one-half and three-story frame houses, 308 to 320, and 326 and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, and 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor Street, Newark, N. J.; also 460 lots at Oceanville, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 350.6 feet east of Willis Avenue, five-story brick flat, by George F. Picken of 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Elton Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Martin Knune of 673 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of Southern Boulevard, two five-story brick flats, by Joseph L. O'Brien of 347 Grand Street; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, four five-story brick flats, by Robert L. Gray of 235 Lenox Avenue; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Andrew Brose; cost, $25,000.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 88 feet north of Travers Street, six two-story frame dwellings, by Henry E. Thorn of 47 Lorillard Place; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 279 feet east of Prospect Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, by Mary E. McCarthy of 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; cost, $10,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Kelly Street, three-story brick tenement, by Alexander McDonald of 930 Forest Avenue; cost, $7,000.

No. 118 Hudson Street, six-story brick storage house, by A. & J. Etzel of 657 West End Avenue; cost, $12,000.

Willow Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, four-story brick flat, by A. F. A. Schmitt of 606 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $18,000.

St. Michael's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins of 55 Lenox Avenue; cost, $55,000.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, three five-story brick flats, by Charles Bichterman of 522 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island; cost, $61,000.

Monroe Street, southeast corner of Market Street; six-story brick flat, by Adolph S. Kallscher of 1,188 Lexington Avenue; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three-story and basement brick tenement, by Anna Ryan of 475 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Jared W. Bell of 248 Lexington Avenue; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, same by same; cost, $32,000.

No. 544 West Fifty-first Street, five-story brick flat, by Margaret L. King of 322 West Fourteenth Street; cost, $17,000.

No. 17 South Fifth Avenue, by John B. Ireland, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $8,000.

No. 24 West Fourteenth Street, by Mary S. Van Buren estate, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $500.

No. 98 Horatio Street, by Louisa Dormer, alterations to a three-story brick office building; cost, $400.

No. 166 Chambers Street, by John S. Martin, alterations to a five-story brick store; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. John F. James & Son have sold, for Edward P. Hunt, to Alexander G. Calder, at $13,500, the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 75. They have also sold, for Mrs. Ann Evers, to Abraham & Straus, a lot, with frame dwelling, on Bolivar, near Canton Street, 25 by 125. It adjoins the firm's stables, and will be utilized in building an addition to them.

Plans have been filed for the following alterations to buildings:

Nassau Street, northwest corner of Pearl Street, square the peak, making a three-story building, 27½ by 34½, $1,500; John H. Koehler, owner.

No. 52 Debevoise Place, west side, near De Kalb Avenue, cutting window down and internal alterations, four-story brick, 20 by 80, $1,000; A. W. E. Sinn, owner.

Hicks Street, northwest corner Woodhull Street, internal alterations, four-story brick, 20 by 52, store and flat, $3,000; S. Phelan, owner.

Fortieth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, adding two-story and basement brick extension, 20 by 7, also internal alterations, $1,000; E. Edmonson, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 21.

WALKER ST, 120 and 122, and 228 and 230 Canal St; Stephen Van R. Cruger and another, executors of Catherine L. Van Rensselaer to Charles F. Oxley and another..... $50

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 81 ft n of New Bowery, 104xirregular, to New Bowery; Mary Poggi and others to the Church of St. Joachim, New-York City 1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; Sanford B. Stifter to Edwin F. Stern..... 40,000

WILLET ST, 63, Sarah Ritterman to Esther Silberman 35,000

RIDGE ST, 78, undivided part, Freida Rushin to Isaac Rushin..... 1

9TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of Avenue D, 20x93.11; John Hommel and wife to Mary Kugel and others..... 1,200

ALLEN ST, n s, Lot 755, map of James Delancey, 25x87.6, 10th Ward; Ida Sollinger and others to Hyman Kaufman 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 84; Frederick E. Luhden to Mary M. Luhden..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 27; Michael Fay and William Slacom and wives to Adam Happel and another..... 55,000

39TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Robert Hall and wife to Ernest Warrin 25,500

22D ST, 158 East; Frances C. Hill and other, trustees of John S. Hill, to Samuel A. French..... 15,250

39TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Ernest Warrin to Marshall L. Warrin 1

62D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 20x100.5; Lavinia P. Howland to Jesse Hazell 1

16TH ST, 247 West; Charles G. Badeau, trustee, &c., of John McIntosh, (deceased,) to Edward A. Sweeney and others.....Order of court

86TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Dwight H. Olmstead to Mary B. O. Dwight.. 1

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; same to same. 1

70TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 180x100.5; Jessie Meyer to Jackson Brandt..... 5

90TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 9th Av, 37.6x100.8; Maggie E. Forster to David W. Erskine..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Katie Miller to George C. Jeffery, executor of property..... 1

71ST ST, n w corner of Boulevard, 173.9x102.10x irregular; W. Bayard Cutting and wife to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church..... 1

81ST ST, 172-174 West; George Stone and wife to Louisa J. Stone..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa J. Stone to Mary A. Stone..... 1

88TH ST, 59 West; Alfred E. Beach and wife to Charlotte W. Simpson.. 24,500

87TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 53.4x100.8; William W. Babcock and wife to Henrietta M. De Ruyter..... 1

46TH ST, 223 East; Martha Renner to Timothy O'Brien..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; John M. Conway to Margaret Conway 1

87TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 53.4x100.8; Bernhard H. Pelzer and wife to William W. Babcock..... 43,250

67TH ST, 12 East; Clara T. and Horace L. Hotchkiss to Cordelia I. Hoyt 1

30TH ST, 125 East, and 18 East 46th St; Thornton F. Turner to Sarah F. Turner 1

89TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; John Livingston and wife to Charles Hartmann..... 1

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Patrick F. O'Neill to John Trick..... 1

2D AV, 1,883; Solomon L. Kaye and wife to Morris R. Chelimer..... 1

2D AV, 1,885; same to same..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 357; Theodore Smith and wife to Theodore Redding and wife..... 1

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; George Gatfield and wife to Emil Boessert and another..... 18,000

127TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth J. Graham to William C. Johnstone..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf to William F. Niebuhr. 62,500

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 126.8x irregular; the executor of James H. Pentz to Edward K. James..... 5,000

SAME PROPERTY; John F. and Mary C. Pentz and Maria A. Young to Edward K. James..... 10

EDGECOMB ROAD, n e corner of 162d St, 228.4 ft to 163d St x232.11x 225x271; William Thompson and wife to Seth M. Milliken..... 1

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 137th St, 100x100; 221-227 Alexander Av; William Sperb and wife to Samuel G. Stewart..... 1

133D ST, 961 East; Amelia Schwarzler to Marguerite Ferber..... 7,300

SUBURBAN PL, w corner of Decatur Av, 19x76.6x110x51; John A. and Monroe Amundson to Ambrose G. Fell..... 10,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Villa Av, 20.7x122.6x25x138.4; Frank P. Dursle to Lucy A. Wright and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

JEX, Isabelle, to Michael Minden; 500 6th Av, and 59 West 30th St, 5 years..... $2,000

SAME to same; 55 and 57 West 30th St, 2 years..... 1,800

CYGE, Simon, to Moses Messinger and Laszo Siegfried; 152 Ridge St, (front and rear,) 5 years..... 2,300

HUGHES, John J., to William and Christian Steencken; 26 New Bowery and 10 Madison St, 3 years... 600

IRVING, Henry, to William Hinz; 83 Pine St, store, 3 years...$1,100 to 1,200

KALB, Fred M., to Herman Klein; store, 97 Willett St, 2 years..... 360

MAGUIRE, Charles K., to John T. Hurley; 1,786 3d Av, store, 5 years.....$1,800 to 1,000

McCARTHY, John, to Philip Wagner; 3 West 113th St, 5 years $2,000 to 2,400

WEIS, William, to George Boehmer; store, 681 Morris Av, 5 years.$180 to 192

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Emma, to Yette Katzenberg and another; 109 and 111 East 76th St, 2 years..... $4,000

AMOLSKY, David, to Jacob Kottek; 67 Montgomery St, demand..... 1,000

BERRYMAN, Harriette W., to J. Frederick Wood; s s of 161st St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 6,500

FELL, Ambrose G., and wife to C. S. Smith; Suburban St, w corner of Decatur Av, Suburban St, n e corner of Perry Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 13,000

GANZ, Hulda, and another to Francis M. Marks and another; Norfolk St, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, (two mortgages,) 2 and 5 years.. 22,000

HOLZMAN, Sarah, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 7th St, 93.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 9,000

HARTMANN, Catharine, to Eliza Livingston; n s of 89th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and others to trustees of estate of James S. Schultz; 30 Morningside Av, e s, 75 ft n of 117th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 44,000

SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; e s of Morningside Av, 50 ft s of 118th St, and other property; two mortgages, demand.

JAMES, Edward K., to Mary A. G. McLochlin; s s of St. Nicholas Terrace, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 3 years..... 4,700

JOHNSTONE, William C., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 127th St, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 4,000

McNULTY, Ellen M., to Kate Warner; 539 5th St, 2 years..... 6,000

MORRIS, Henry L., and another to Thorton M. Rodman, as trustee; s e corner Mott Av and 149th St, 2 years..... 1,500

NIEBUHR, William T., to Emanuel Hellner and another; s s 135th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, demand.. 14,000

CHRIST CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, PALACHURCH, to The Brooklyn Savings Bank; n w corner Boulevard and 71st St, 3 years..... 32,500

REID, Henry C., and another to David Stevenson Brewing Company; n w corner Prospect Av, Lot 16, map St. John and Archer, 1 year.. 75,000

STOKES, Kate B. and another to Clara J. Chase; n s 32d St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 424

STEWART, Samuel G., to William Sperb; 221 to 227 Alexander Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Lambert Suydam; s s 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 9,500

SAME to Lambert M. Quackenbush; same property, 1 year..... 40,000

THOMPSON, Maria T., to Thornton F. Turner; 33 and 33½ Division St, demand 2,000

TREE, Edward O., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; old n s Boston Road, 99.11 ft n e of Samuel St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 1,000

UECKERMANN, William, and wife to Lambert Suydam; s e corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 1 year..... 5,500

SAME to Lambert S. Quackenbush; same property, 1 year..... 40,000

VERPLANCK, Harriet, and another to H. L. Young; n s of 90th St, 219.11 ft w of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 2,000

VAN WORDEN, Howard E., and wife to Edward Brenen and another; n e corner Manhattan Av and 162d St, demand 5,000

WARRIN, Martha J., and another to West Side Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 3d Av, 98.6 feet s w of 39th St, 5 years.. 40,000

WARRIN, Ernest, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 39th St, 125 feet w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to the Zoller Lumber Company; 5 West 89th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME AND ANOTHER to F. B. Candler; 3 West 89th St, secures bond 5,000

SAME to G. M. Payne; 5 West 89th St, 2 years..... 28,000

WELLS, Lucy A., and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 34th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 33,000

WOODS, Mary, to Ellis B. Southworth; n s of 125th St, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 6,500

WINTERROTH, Anna M., and another to Emily Cook; s w s of 10th St, 394.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years... 6,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOHDE, Charles, and another, executors, to Charles H. Bohde..... $8,200

BRUTON, Margaret, administratrix, to Mary Collins..... 800

BELL, Jared W., to J. H. Percival and others, trustees..... 28,000

GIFFORD, Silas D., executor, to M. J. Becker (three assignments)..... 3

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to John H. Drew 8,000

ITZKOVITZ, Sallie, and another, to Barnett Levy..... 1

MILLER, Hannah E., trustee, to Hannah M. Lovett (three assignments) 4,612

OPPENHEIMER, Bertha, to Jennie Diamant 1,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to H. J. Braker. 6,000

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., to Rosalie Meyers..... 3,000

ROSENSTIEL, George W., to Mina Freed and another..... 4,000

REDDING, Mary S., to Theodore Smith 1

SNOW, Frederick S., to Mary C. Schultz 1

THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company to S. H. Rathgeber 3,200

UNTERMEYER, Samuel, to A. H. Schlegel 15,000

SAME to Amy Hoffman..... 15,000

Lis Pendens.

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25 feet front; Susan W. Folger, trustee, against Charles G. Judson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

139TH ST, 689 East; George Peterson against Thomas H. Watson, Jr., (partition.)

9TH AV and 44th St, n w corner; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Adolphus Schinkel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

167TH ST, n s, entire front between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Patrick J. Condon against the Church of St. Augustine and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

FRANKLIN AV, 1,420; Mary J. Baker against Nellie Thompson, (action to declare deed void.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, e s, entire front between Waverley and Washington Place; Flint & Co. against University of the City of New-York, owners; L. and E. Weber, contractors $1,198

SAME PROPERTY; Flint, Eddy & Co. against same owners and contractors 2,393

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Any amount. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 WALL STREET.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and homeseekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A, F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

Richard Y. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., By order of Robert C. Embree and Benjamin F. Dos Passos, Executors of the estate of Thomas W. Strong, deceased,

METUCHEN, NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTRY SEAT known as "WOODWILD," consisting of a two-story and cellar concrete dwelling and outbuildings AND 35 ACRES of land. Photographs can be seen at the Attorney's or Auctioneers' office.

Also 35 ACRES in rear of above tract, with farm buildings, and 45 PLOTS OF 1 ACRE EACH, adjoining "Woodwild," which will be sold separately.

FARM OF 72 ACRES, including about 16 acres, mostly woodland, with farm buildings, known as "FAIRVIEW," within 1¼ miles from Metuchen Depot.

Also 4 ACRES of meadow land on Raritan meadows.

2 BLOCKS, comprising 31 lots and 3 cottages, near Metuchen Depot.

NEWARK, N. J.

308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 326, and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor St.,

2½ and 3 story frame houses.

OCEANVILLE, NEW-DORP, S. I.

460 LOTS, between New-Dorp Station and New-York Bay, opposite George W. Vanderbilt's place.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,

Attorney for Executors, 145 Broadway, L. I.

Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,

At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,

59 Liberty Street, New-York.

GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. All lots reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and homeseekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895,

at 12, o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of the four-story and basement brownstone store and dwelling, with lot,

NO. 871 3d AVENUE,

between 52d and 53d Sts.

Maps, &c., at the office of Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Esqs., attorneys for executors, 31 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, office, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Fishkill-on-Hudson.—The residence of the late Gen. Henry E. Davies, about ¾ mile from R. R. station; large 3-story frame mansion, with modern conveniences; gardener's cottage, stable, and other outbuildings; fruit in abundance; fine views; will be sold at a low figure, or rented furnished. HENRY E. RICHARDS, 59 Liberty St.

A SOLID GRANITE TOMB IN "GREENWOOD Union Cemetery," City Res., N. Y., for sale; cost $2,500; will be sold reasonable. F. A. ABBOT, 44 Broad St., city.

Long Island Property.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station, business and village. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street, New-York.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, ONE door from 5th Av., central, to let until Oct. 1; possession immediate; great bargain; family going abroad. Address COMPLETE, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC,"

CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 26TH ST.

Entrance 7 West 26th St.

Desirable suits, two rooms and bath each, to let. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar St.

Agent and Attorney for Owner.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND, CONN. SHORE

Handsome country seat, fully furnished throughout; 20 acres; large garden, stable, &c.; extremely low rent for the season or year; also small cottage for rent.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St.

A.—A.—A.—

ONTEORA, CATSKILL MTS.

Gentleman going to Europe will sublet furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, in Onteora Club grounds; 5 minutes' walk to clubhouse; superb view; $400 for season. W. D. STARR, 313 West 75th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES, Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St.

FACTORY FOR RENT—50x100, six story and basement, with boiler, shafting, elevator, &c. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 50 East 59th St.

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Referees' Notices.

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. 4 and 5, consolidated.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1892, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet; thence northwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet to the westerly line of First Avenue, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 22nd, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.

DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 16th, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.

DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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Referees' Notices.

NINTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—LOUISE PELLETIER, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HUERSTEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate at the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Ninth Avenue with the northerly line of Forty-fourth Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, eighty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, forty feet and one inch; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty feet; thence again easterly, parallel with Forty-fourth Street, sixty-five feet to Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, twenty feet and one inch, to the point or place of beginning. The northerly wall of the house thereon being a party wall.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1895.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney, 317 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 29th, 1895, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1895. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

H. A. VIEU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Supreme Court, New-York County, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA SCHWEGLER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, distant one hundred and fifty-three feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Central Park West with the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street; and thence running easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, one hundred feet to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence running southerly, along the westerly side of Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 7th, 1895.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Referee.

LIPPMANN & RUCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Supreme Court, New-York County, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA SCHWEGLER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, distant one hundred and eleven feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Central Park West with the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West, twenty-one feet; running thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall,

WHAT WOMEN MAY WEAR

Not Corsets, of All Things, Said Mrs. M. S. Lawrence.

HER ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON DRESS

Girls of the Teachers College Learn Much of Value Concerning Healthy Clothing—One Man at the Lecture.

A large and interested audience of girls was gathered in the Teachers College, at Morningside Heights, yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, the physical director of the college, gave a lecture upon dress, with all the necessary illustrative accompaniments.

A skeleton, revealed by the open door of a little portable closet, rattled his bones rather cheerfully than otherwise against the narrow walls of his abiding place. The Venus of Milo, hanging complacently by the side of an abnormally ugly specimen of the wasp-waisted woman, the interior of the human structure in various natural and unnatural conditions on charts, and the figure of the modern woman, as she appears occasionally in a comparatively healthy condition, were exhibited.

There was to be seen a bicycle gown, a part of a rainy day dress, and sundry mysterious packages which revealed in time the few hygienic garments the woman who considers herself properly clad wears beneath her gowns, bicycle or otherwise.

The lecture was particularly intended for the mothers of the college girls, but owing to the weather they did not appear. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lawrence's mother, was the guest of honor, and was heartily applauded by the girls as she came into the room with her daughter.

The corset is the bête noire against which Mrs. Lawrence contends with every principle of theory and practice, and it was the basis of all her remarks yesterday. The organs contained in the thorax were illustrated by a cheerful-looking artificial set of cheese cloths made to measurement by Dr. Eliza Mosher of Brooklyn, under whom Mrs. Lawrence studied. The heart was a dainty pincushion affair of red and blue, and other bodily organs were represented in like manner. The lungs were such a commodious breathing apparatus that every girl present wondered if it could be possible that there was space enough in her chest to contain such an amount of delicate mechanism.

"I have been asked," said Mrs. Lawrence, "if the various organs were colored in this way, but they are not. The colors merely indicate the different organs.

"The development of women is most important, for it depends upon their condition whether those who come after will be well or ill able to stand the tremendous strain that comes upon the people of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

"40 inches because of the corset, that one of the toasts at all medical dinners is, 'Woman, God's Best Gift to Man and the Support of the Doctors.' The corsets are pretty machines, often trimmed with gay ribbon and lace, but the loosest corset causes a pressure of forty pounds on the most sensitive part of the body, and a tight corset a pressure equal to seventy or eighty pounds. 'Armorsides, warranted not to break,' I have seen on some of the corset advertisements, and it is a very good name, I think."

Then Mrs. Lawrence showed her pretty cheesecloth organs in their proper places and how they all suffered from pressure upon any one of them. It was about this time that a gentle ripple of laughter started at one side of the room, and gradually spread over it. It was only an innocent and unsuspecting young man, who with notebook in hand had mistakenly wandered into a woman's dress convocation.

"Has that man gone?" said Mrs. Lawrence, as she made her way back to the charts. He had gone very quickly, and every one laughed again.

"A man and a woman breathe exactly alike when properly dressed," went on Mrs. Lawrence. "It is necessary to have plenty of oxygen, and that is only obtained by deep breathing. Dr. Austin Flint says that after they are grown, women do not breathe as men do, but that is not so. He has experimented with fashionable women only. Dr. Mosher has made experiments with men. Without a corset, breathing is low down, and with a corset, merely in the chest.

"Some West Point boys undertook to leave off suspenders and wear tight belts. They all became ill, and it was a long time before any one discovered what was the matter. Then the physician ordered belts all off and suspenders all on, and the boys got well. Now, if strong men can't stand pressure around the waist, what do you think of women?"

For a proper dress, Mrs. Lawrence advised a combination suit of wool, or part wool, and waist without bones, one skirt, and all the other clothes suspended from the shoulders. Then came the exhibits—skirts and waists, and underwear. The gymnasium knickerbockers to wear under a rainy-day skirt; regular knickerbockers for a bicycle suit, worn with leggins under a short skirt, and a little bicycle jacket held closely together to give a thin appearance and without big sleeves.

Mrs. Stanton talked to the girls while Mrs. Lawrence was putting on her bicycle suit.

"I have labored for fifty years," she said, "to make opportunities for my sex. Now the road is open, I am glad to see that my daughter is trying to develop women on a large scale, to fill the niches I have helped to make."

She urged upon each girl the necessity of self-development.

STICKS OF LIGHT TO SELL

Sunshine That Can Be Carried Safely in the Waistcoat Pocket.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—D. McFarlan Moore, an electrician of Harrison, N. J., one of these days expects to sell sticks of light the size of a stick of candy, that will outshine rays of sunlight, and remain illumined for forty-eight hours without replenishing their burning qualities. These light sticks, he intends, shall completely revolutionize the science of illumination, and are to be carried in the waistcoat pocket and connected with a button, which it will only be necessary to press to secure a bright light.

When seen to-day at his laboratory Mr. Moore said that his invention is in accordance with a new principle in molecular vibration. He had spent years to discover it, and could not be improved by even the secret process of the firefly. Mr. Moore proposes to emulate the glowworm, however, and, instead of having the present redhot hairpin filament in the ordinary incandescent light, he will make the entire surface of the glass glow with brilliant light, and without any heat whatsoever.

The electrician alleges that he is able to separate the several divisions of energy and employ only the illuminating elements. He employs the ordinary current of 110 volts, and from this he gets a light that compares very favorably with sunshine.

Aid for a Destitute Family.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the destitute and afflicted family for which it made an appeal a few days ago:

Mrs. F., $50; Thomas E. Jevons, $25; Mrs. H. A. Webb, $15; C. L. D., H. S., Mrs. E. C. and Miss Larned, E. V. J., and Mary L. Harrison, $10 each; Samuel C. Baum & Co., E. A., Anonymous, Mrs. F. S. Root, J. M. S., Mrs. N. Fish, and W. H. Harris, $5 each; F. G. B., George Davis, Earnest Circle of King's Daughters of Harlem, and Frank Pentarge, $2 each; M. G. H., $1.50; H. L. B., W. A. Goehringer, J. R., Cash, Anonyme, Old Soldier, and J. Gould's Sons & Co., $1 each; M. C. F., 40 cents; Cash, 25 cents.

Further contributions to complete the desired amount of $300 will be gratefully received, and should be sent to the central office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Dock Board Awards Contracts.

The Dock Board met yesterday and awarded contracts to the amount of $23,400, divided between the Atlantic Dredging Company and George W. Winant & Son. The former company was given the contract to dredge 100,000 cubic yards in the North River, north of Thirty-fourth Street, at 18 cents a yard, and 15,000 cubic yards in the Harlem River at 22 cents per cubic yard.

A contract to supply 600 tons of anthracite coal at $3.55 per ton was secured by Winant & Son.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT

Cadets Working Hard Preparing for the Great Event of the Year—Two Courts-Martial in Prospect.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21.—The cadet classes are working night and day preparing for the annual examinations, which begin June 1. The standing of cadets for the ensuing year will be fixed at that time and graduates will be assigned to positions in the army according to their class standing. Fifty-two will be graduated this year, provided none are found deficient or discharged. It is known that one or two are on the ragged edge, but they are making great efforts to forge ahead. Their greatest danger lies in being "found" in discipline. One member of the class was discharged in January on account of having too many demerits.

At present there are not enough vacancies in the army for the fifty-two prospective graduates. The cavalry has five—three in the Sixth, one in the Seventh, and one in the Ninth regiments. The artillery is short a Lieutenant in the First, Second, and Third Regiments, while the infantry lacks twenty-one of its full quota of officers, with the prospect of three more vacancies before June 12. The five star cadets are usually assigned to the Engineer Corps, and take a post-graduate course at Willet's Point. If no more vacancies should occur inside of the next few months the remaining young officers will be attached as additional Second Lieutenants to different regiments.

Three months' leave of absence is always granted to graduates. The majority of this year's class have planned to do Europe thoroughly, and nearly all have engaged staterooms on the ocean fliers.

The third class goes on furlough and returns to West Point about Aug. 25. On this date camp ends, and all march back to barracks. The academic year begins Sept. 1. Camp will open immediately after graduation. The white tents will be pitched on the old camping grounds alongside Fort Clinton, into the moat of which went heading many a verdant unsuspecting plebe in years gone past. The ghosts usually appear to fourth classmen on their second or third guard tour, sometimes with disastrous results to the unsuspecting plebe.

The graduation hop will take place June 11 in Grant Hall. Field day sports are scheduled for June 7. Class reunions have been held of late years during graduation week. These reunions are becoming more popular every year. The New Memorial Hall will furnish accommodations, when completed, for lodging visiting graduates, so that a few years hence a dozen reunions may be looked for annually. The class of '60 will meet on June 10, and the class of '55 on June 11. Major Samuel T. Cushing of the Subsistence Department has sent the following letter to all the surviving members of the class of '60.

Dear Sir: Forty years ago next June our class was admitted to the Military Academy. It occurred to me that it would be pleasant for those who can do so to meet again after so many years of separation. Can you make it convenient to be at West Point on June 10 and 11 next? I do not think there is sufficient time to make arrangements for a formal reunion with a banquet and set speeches, but should enough of us be able to meet at that time we can make proper arrangements for another meeting in 1900 on the fortieth anniversary of our graduation day, and begin the next century in a proper manner.

The members who will be graduated this year hail from nearly every State in the Union. Cadet Edward H. Schulz of West Virginia, who entered the academy June 17, 1891, has been head of the class during the past two years. Cadet Harry Burgess of Mississippi, who has kept a close second, will, it is thought, lead at graduation.

Cadet Bash, who got into trouble during the World's Fair at Chicago, and was suspended for a year, has been in arrest for nearly a week, and is liable to be tried by court-martial for an alleged false explanation. It is thought by his classmates that there is evidently some misunderstanding about the matter. The other members of the class are John A. Gurney, Michigan; Thales L. Ames, Wisconsin; Jens Bugge, Jr., Wisconsin; Harry H. Stout, Pennsylvania; Harry E. Smith, Minnesota; Herbert A. White, Iowa; Charles H. Paine, Maryland; Joseph L. Knowlton, Illinois; Milton L. McGrew, New-Jersey; Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Alabama; Thomas W. Darrah, Kansas; Perry L. Miles, Ohio; William G. Sills, North Carolina; Brooke Payne, Virginia; Mortimer O. Bigelow, Michigan; Harry La T. Cavanaugh, Oklahoma; Adrian S. Fleming, Kentucky; August C. Nissen, Ohio; Conway H. Arnold, Jr., New-York; Clyde E. Hawkins, Pennsylvania; Frank W. S. Hurd, New-York; Albert S. Brookes, Arkansas; Gleen H. Davis, Ohio; James S. Parker, District of Columbia; Walter S. McBroom, Indiana; Americus Mitchell, Alabama; Charles R. Howland, Ohio; Morton F. Smith, Michigan; Francis P. Siveter, Pennsylvania; Lorrain T. Richardson, Wisconsin; Joseph S. Herron, Ohio; Fine W. Smith, Kentucky; Louis M. Nuttman, New-Jersey; Henry B. Dixon, Iowa; Thomas F. Dwyer, New-York; George B. Pritchard, Jr., Georgia; Anton Springer, Jr., New-York; Louis H. Lewis, New-York; Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., Louisiana; David S. Stanley, Dakota; Benjamin T. Simmons, North Carolina; Girard Sturtevant, Nevada; Samuel G. Creden, Massachusetts; Frank B. Watson, New-Jersey; Oscar J. Charles, Illinois; Thomas A. Pearce, Texas; Daniel Duncan, Kentucky; Nathan K. Averill, Michigan, and Casper H. Conrad, Jr., South Dakota.

A LAND AGENT'S THEFT.

Paul Schulze's Peculations While with the Northern Pacific Railway.

TACOMA, Washington, May 21.—It is now definitely known that the shortage of Paul Schulze, late general land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will reach a quarter to half a million, as predicted a month ago in The New-York Times. The history of Schulze's transactions as given out by railroad officials reads like a romance. For ten years, General Land Agent Cooper says, he had been stealing the railroad's money by pocketing remittances for lands and making no entry of them on the books. In seventy cases already discovered his shortages aggregate over $100,000, the amounts stolen varying from $50 to $16,500. In the land department the shortage will reach at least $125,000.

It turns out also that Schulze swindled the railroad company and prominent Spokane men out of $75,000 to $100,000 in one deal. That was in 1890. He transferred valuable lands in the City of Spokane to a dummy at a very low price, and a little later sold them to the Spokane syndicate for a large sum. To cover up the transaction he put a high valuation on poor lands near Spokane, and made contracts for their sale also to the dummy. Payments in these were never made, and they reverted to the company, while the good lands at the low price were promptly paid for and deeds secured.

Land Agent Cooper says that Schulze's private fortune, supposed here to have been large, was a myth; that he seemed to hoodoo everything he touched, and that whatever money he invested in his irrigation company, street railways, and other enterprises, he misappropriated from the Northern Pacific Company.

Schulze spent a good share of the stolen money on wine and women. It is known now that he had not been out of debt since he entered the railroad's service in 1882. Shortages are looked for in his accounts with the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company, and the Tacoma Investment Company, whose affairs are being investigated.

Reports of the Northern Pacific investigation are being made regularly to Land Commissioner Phipps at St. Paul, and he in turn will make a complete report to the receivers in New-York.

Mme. Calvé Re-engaged.

Henry E. Abbey announced yesterday afternoon that Mme. Calvé had been engaged for next year's season of opera at the Metropolitan.

"Yes; terms a great deal larger than formerly have been agreed upon," said Mr. Abbey to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon, "and Mme. Calvé will be with us next season. She will appear sixty times during the season in this city and on the road. She will sing in 'El Cid,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'La Navarraise,' 'Mefistofele,' and other rôles in which she appeared during her last engagement in this city. We also have signed Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Bremaer."

Arnold Thayer's Will Filed.

The will of Arnold Thayer, the Brooklyn millionaire, who died on May 3, was filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate Abbott. The estate amounts to $1,363,935, including a Summer residence at Roslyn, L. I. Mr. Thayer bequeathed the household effects in his Brooklyn and Roslyn residences to his wife, and $20,000 to his brother, Seth W. Thayer of Bristol, R. I. All the stock of the Campbell-Thayer Company he bequeathed in equal shares to his seven children.

The executors are Mrs. Thayer, Herbert H. Hagins, George A. Thayer, and Arnold Thayer, Jr.

MAYOR STRONG OBJECTS

He Returns Three Bills to Albany Without His Approval.

DEFECTS OF THE TRIAL JURY MEASURE

The Bill Providing for a New Drawbridge Over the Harlem River Full of Objectionable Features.

ALBANY, May 21.—Mayor Strong of New-York has disapproved of Assemblyman Foley's bill providing for the relief of Mart T. Bates in a suit brought against New-York City to recover damages.

The Mayor has also disapproved of Assemblyman Niles's bill, providing that the Commissioner of Jurors in New-York City in preparing his list of trial jurors shall first take from the names of residents who did not vote at the then last preceding general election, and until the list of all such persons liable to serve as trial jurors is exhausted, he shall not include in his list of trial jurors the name of any person registered as having voted at the then last preceding general election.

In his letter of disapproval the Mayor says:

The above mentioned bill is returned without approval. I am in hearty accord with any endeavor on the part of the Legislature to increase the number and efficiency of our jury service. The great number of exemptions and the disinclination on the part of many of our citizens to perform a public duty by serving as jurors, justifies legislative action. The present bill, however, does not meet the requirements of the case. It would, I believe, in fact, reduce the number of citizens eligible for jury duty, and it imposes upon the Commissioner of Jurors a duty that it would be impossible for him literally to carry out.

The provision exempting a voter who submits the name of a person who failed to vote and could have done so at the last preceding election admits of a strict interpretation which might be construed into permitting the name of one man who did not so vote to excuse from jury service several who did vote.

Lastly, there is substantial unanimity among the Justices of the Supreme Court in this department to the effect that the bill would largely reduce the number of available intelligent jurors.

The Mayor has also disapproved Assemblyman Reinhard's bill amending the Laws of 1892, making provision for the construction of a drawbridge over the Harlem River in New-York City, and for the removal of the present bridge at Third Avenue. In his letter of disapproval, the Mayor says:

This bill, as originally drawn, was unobjectionable, its purpose and intention being to invest the title in the land necessary for the approaches to the bridge on June 1, in order that the contractor might be able to go ahead and complete this work, and thus facilitate the time for the completion of this important improvement. In the course of its passage through the Legislature, the bill has been amended, and is now objectionable in several particulars.

First, it provides that the Commissioners must make separate reports of the land to be included within the single approach to the bridge, or within one block along the line of the approach. This feature requires the trial of the questions involved by piecemeal, and will very greatly delay the proceeding and embarrass the counsel to the corporation in his defense of the interests of the city.

Many acts have been adopted in the past authorizing the Commissioners, in their discretion, to make separate reports, and such bills have been unobjectionable, and often have achieved worthy purposes, but to compel, as the present bill does, a separate report as to each block, and to forbid the Commissioners going ahead and taking any testimony as to any other block, is objectionable and dangerous.

The second objection is that interest upon the awards shall run, at the rate of 6 per cent., from the time of the appointment of the Commissioners of Appraisal. These Commissioners were appointed in February, 1894, and up to the present time, so far as a very large proportion of the property is concerned, enjoyment thereof has not been affected by any proceeding thus far taken. Hence, the enjoyment of the property not having been affected by the proceedings, the payment of interest from the date of the appointment of the Commissioners is a mere bonus or gratuity to the property owners, and is entirely unjustifiable.

MORE LAND FOR THE SPEEDWAY

The Mayor Approves the Bill and Also Favors a Croton Bicycle Path.

Mayor Strong yesterday decided to accept, in behalf of the city, the bill permitting the Park Commissioners to acquire additional lands to beautify the Harlem River Speedway. There is no opposition to the bill.

The land that it is proposed to take is a strip between the driveway as at present planned, and the Croton Aqueduct, running from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the southern boundary of High Bridge Park. The Mayor also accepted, in behalf of the city, the bill providing for the bicycle path along the Croton Aqueduct.

Judges Cowing, Fitzgerald, and Allison of the Court of General Sessions appeared before the Mayor and asked him to favor the bill to establish a library for the Court of General Sessions. This is the only court in the State," said Judge Cowing, "that has no library of its own. It will cost less than $5,000 to start it, and about $150 a month to maintain it." The Mayor said he would accept the bill.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon gave a public hearing on the bill relating to the claims of Margaret Hudson. Assemblyman Halpin was the only one who appeared. He said a few words in favor of the bill, stating that the woman's claims were well founded and should receive attention. The bill provides that the Board of Fire Commissioners should look into the merits of the case. The woman's husband was a fireman, and she thinks that she is entitled to a pension. As the bill is not mandatory, the Mayor, it is understood, will sign it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REPAIRERS UNPAID

Civil Service Complications—Appointments Alleged to be Illegal.

The new Municipal Civil Service Board some time ago changed the classifications and included mechanics, &c., under the operations of its rules. This change went into effect March 29. All skilled and common laborers were also classified under the civil service laws, but this rule did not go into effect until May 1.

The Fire Commissioners, without regard to the civil service rules, employed in April four mechanics, two steam fitters, two carpenters, and a blacksmith in the West Third Street repair shops. The pay roll of the repair shops for the week of May 2 to May 9 had the names of these employes upon it, and also the names of nine helpers and laborers, who were not affected by the rule of March 29, but would have been affected by the laborers' rule which went into effect May 1, if they had been employed after the latter date. There was nothing on the pay roll to indicate that these were employed before May 1, so Chief Auditor Lyon sent a letter to the Fire Commissioners asking about the matter. He also declined to audit, without an explanation, the accounts of the mechanics employed after March 29, without reference to the civil service. No answer has been received from the Fire Commissioners.

When the City Paymaster went to the repair shops to pay the other fifty-five men last Thursday he was told that, under the advice of the Fire Commissioners, they would not accept unless the new men were paid also. So all the smiles in the repair shops are "hung up," awaiting an explanation from the Fire Department.

Military Surgeons' Annual Meeting.

BUFFALO, May 21.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Military Surgeons was begun at the Star Theatre this morning. Sherman S. Rogers, speaking for Gov. Morton, who was unable to be present, welcomed the delegates. Mayor Jewett read an address giving to the delegates the freedom of the city. The address of welcome on behalf of the National Guard of Buffalo was given by Col. George C. Fox, Seventy-fourth Regiment.

The annual address of President Sternberg followed.

This afternoon's session was held at the University of Buffalo, and was occupied with the reading of papers on subjects appertaining to military surgery.

Aid for Sandy Hook Pilots.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, held yesterday $100 was appropriated from the funds in hand to be equally divided between the New-York and Sandy Hook Charitable Society and the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook Benevolent Association.

The purser of the Cunarder Etruria handed in $55, the proceeds of a concert held on board that vessel for the benefit of the latter association.

A BLESSING TO THE UNEMPLOYED

The Charity Organization Society's Report Shows an Unusual Amount of Relief Supplied Last Year.

The thirteenth annual report of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York has just been issued. It shows that, in spite of the industrial depression, the year 1894 will go on record as the most prosperous one in the society's history. The number of poor cared for and the receipts and expenditures were larger than in any previous year.

The report calls attention to the fact that the special purpose for which the Charity Organization Society desires funds, if they can be obtained without diminishing its resources for general work, is for paying off the mortgage of $25,000 on its Wayfarers' Lodge for Homeless Men. The work in this department of the organization has greatly increased. In the week ending Feb. 24, 1894, there were 397 registrations of men with homes at the lodge and 813 of men without homes.

The lodge, from its opening, was a success. The hundreds of men who came to it last Winter appreciated the clean beds, the refreshing baths, the disinfection of their clothing, the good and abundant food, and the warmth and discipline which the lodge afforded. In many cases men who could not be accommodated preferred to sleep sitting upon chairs in the basement rather than go to neighboring lodging houses, to which the society stood ready to send them.

The profits resulting from the wood yard, together with the contributions, were not sufficient to defray the expenses of the lodge. There is at present a deficit of $1,903.59. The wood yard, besides giving employment to the men, has served the purpose of an intelligence bureau. A number of men secured permanent employment because they could be recommended as good workers.

Another department which is specially mentioned in the report is the Penny Provident Fund. A great many banks were opened in the last year in the public schools. Not only do the children themselves save their pennies, but in most cases they take out cards for the father, mother, and other members of the family. The number of depositors last year was 50,359, and the net deposits amounted to $31,095.24. The savings are withdrawn, as a rule, to pay rent, to buy shoes, hats, clothing, books, and more frequently to open an account in savings banks.

Another important feature of the society's work in the year 1894 was the establishment of the workrooms for unskilled women at 49 Prospect Place, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, East. The services of the workroom have been secured by tickets sold to co-operating churches and individuals. One hundred dollars pays for twelve books of tickets, numbering twenty-six tickets in each book, thereby providing for the admission to the workrooms of 312 women in the course of the year. The experiment has proved most satisfactory. The work provided at the rooms has oftentimes served instead of "Emergency Relief," and entire families have been fed with the supplies given a mother for her unskilled labor.

Other things reported for the year are the hearty and generous responses, both in money and in service, by the community to the demands of exceptional need; successful efforts to supply relief by work; the inauguration of the Provident Visiting Society; a night office, jointly administered by this society and the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; an alliance with Columbia College; a brief, successful experiment to reduce the number of police station lodgers; formation of a local Conference of Charities, and a large increase in the Charity Organization Societies throughout the country.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Season of "Trilby."—The very successful season of "Trilby," at the Garden Theatre, will continue but four weeks after the present one, although from indications could be extended profitably throughout the Summer. Mr. Palmer has not yet announced the close of the season here, but the company is under contract to appear at Hooley's Theatre, in Chicago, June 24, which will necessitate its withdrawal from this city. The play is drawing as large crowds as it did during the earlier days of its career, and it is possible that, if this state of things could have been foreseen, the Chicago engagement would not have been made for so early a date. Reports of great business also come from all the other "Trilby" companies, especially from that in Boston, where the craze seems to increase rather than diminish.

—Mark Twain Night.—This will be "Mark Twain" night at the Herald Square Theatre. The author of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" will repeat his visit to the theatre and witness again the performance of Frank Mayo's dramatization of his story. It is expected that he will make another speech, or at least repeat the one he made last Saturday night. This is the final week of the run of the play at this house, and the audiences are increasing as the close of the season draws near. Next week "Hamlet" a burlesque which has been in preparation for a long time, will have its first production at the Herald Square.

—The Couldock Testimonial.—An elegant souvenir is being prepared to commemorate the Couldock testimonial, which is to be given in the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of May 31. It consists of an album, substantially bound, and containing cabinet photographs of Mr. Couldock himself and of all the stars who will appear in the cast of "The Rivals," with correct biographical sketches of each. The book, which will possess a value of its own on account of the material, as well as for a souvenir, will be sold at $1 a copy, and a material addition to the benefit fund is expected to result from this source.

—A Bon Voyage Tea.—Pauline Train, one of the Spanish girls in "Little Christopher," gave a "bon voyage tea," at her apartments yesterday afternoon. Miss Train will sail on the Cunard steamer Etruria Saturday for Europe, where she will spend her Summer vacation. Among those present at the tea were the Misses Lucy Escott, Frankie Bailey, Irene Vera, Josie Ditt, Lila Blow, Lena Martinez, Florence Raymond, Mrs. E. H. Lee, and Bessie Bonehill.

—Daniel Frohman Coming Home.—Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre and member of the theatrical firm of the "Messrs. Frohman," has finished the business which called him to Europe, has made his bicycle tour over English roads, and is now ready to come home. A letter received in this city yesterday says that he will sail for New-York next Saturday. Charles Frohman will remain abroad some weeks longer.

—From Minstrelsy to Comic Opera.—Hughey Dougherty, the venerable minstrel, has been cast for a prominent character in the "Birth of Venus," the new comic opera which is now being sung at Hooley's Theatre, in Chicago. Mr. Dougherty's performance is said to give great satisfaction, and he cannot understand why he has so long neglected the comic opera field.

—"Little Robinson Crusoe."—Manager Thomas Prior of the Schiller Theatre, in Chicago, has engaged these artists, among others, to appear in "Little Robinson Crusoe," the new burlesque which he is to produce for the Summer season: Eddie Foy, Marie Dressler, Adele Farrington, Sadie McDonald, Frank H. White, Douglass Flint, and the Crawford brothers.

—A New American Play.—"Logan's Luck" is the title of a new American drama, soon to be produced in this city by D. W. Truss & Co., managers of "Wang." The author is Hal Reid, who wrote "La Belle Marie" and "The Lily" and the "Rose," and has recently been elected a member of the American Dramatists' Club.

—Will Not Star After All.—E. M. and Joseph Holland, who have contemplated making a joint starring tour next season, have abandoned the project altogether. The brothers were unable to find a suitable play for their purposes, and have wisely decided not to take the risk of attempting to get along without proper material.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have every reason to be satisfied with the generous manner in which the public has rewarded their efforts in the production of "The Tzigane," at Abbey's Theatre. The opera is now over every night at 11 o'clock, and everything runs smoothly in the magnificent spectacle.

—Uncle Josh's Tramp.—Walter Gale, the tramp of "The Old Homestead," and several members of Denman Thompson's old company, have formed an organization of their own, and are playing at small one-night stands. They were in Flushing, L. I., Monday night, and have secured time at several small towns.

—Mrs. Langtry in England.—Mrs. Langtry is to play a two weeks' engagement at the Grand Theatre, in Islington, beginning June 3. She will appear in some of the old plays of her repertory, and will not venture the production of "Gossip."

—New Conductor of the Liederkranz.—Arthur Mees has been engaged as conductor for the Liederkranz, in place of Heinrich Zoellner, during the absence of the latter in Europe.

Daniel Simpson a Green-Goods Man.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 21.—Coroner Doten, upon investigation into the sudden and mysterious death of Daniel Simpson in Westport yesterday afternoon, finds that the deceased was a green-goods man. In the carriage in which he died and which his companion, Daniel Burke, subsequently deserted, were found two packages, each marked to contain $5,000. One contained $168 in real money and a quantity of green paper, and the other was made up of newspaper clippings. The address, 327 Third Avenue, New-York, which Burke gave, was a fictitious one, as nobody there knows either of the men. They were doubtless on a trip through the country in search of victims when heart disease put an abrupt end to Simpson's career. His companion disappeared last night and has left no trace behind.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland");) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per Majestic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla");) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jari, from Mobile; at 9 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship Etheldred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense");) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; (letters for other parts of Cuba must be directed "per Cuba";) at 1:30 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuyuri, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Island, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Alisa, &c., per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 12 M (supplementary 1 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen London, or Havre.

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I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Fulda, Sa., May 23, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM Trave, Tu., July 23, 9 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

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New-York-Southampton-(London-Paris)-Hamburg.
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Normannia, May 28, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
P. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Vebungsnar, Trondjem,